The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2375.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Dispatches from Utah—Confirmation of Previous Intelligence—The Commissionership of Indian Affairs—The Archives of the Mexican Legation, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

Secretary Floyd received to-day voluminous dispatches from Col. Johnston, commanding in Utah. This officer gives a gloomy account of the conflict there between himself and Gov. Cumming, and between the Governor and the Judiciary, fully confirming the accounts contained in the Special Correspondence of the Times. Judges Sinclair and Cradlebaugh asked of Colonel Johnston military protection for the Court, witnesses and prisoners, and he sent to Provo City a company of infantry for that purpose. Governor Cumming, siding with the Mormons, protested against this, and demanded of Colonel Johnston that the troops should be withdrawn. The demand was refused, and the Governor threatened to call out the Mormon militia to drive them off, when Colonel Johnston sent up several additional companies of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry, to sustain the guard if necessary. Such was the position of affairs when the express left. The dispatches were immediately communicated to President Buchanan, who seems greatly embarrassed at the turn of affairs. Secretary Floyd heartily approves of the action of General Johnston in the premises. The dispatches contain numerous inclosures, giving a history of everything which has occurred. Governor Cumming is exhibited in no enviable light.

Judge Greenwood, of Arkansas, has been tendered the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, and it is believed that he will accept.

Señor Mata made a formal demand to-day for the archives of the Mexican Legation, but Señor Barandiaran being absent from the city, the matter lies over.

A surveying party will leave St. Louis in a few days to continue Lieut. Warren's exploration of the Yellow-stone River.

Commander Rudd left this afternoon to assume the command of the *Lancaster*, at Philadelphia, destined for the Pacific Squadron.

Mr. Irvin, the newly appointed Secretary of the British Legation, returned again to England in the *Curaçoa*, in consequence of ill health.

Surgeon Byrne, U. S. A., has been acquitted by Court-Martial. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

The Treasury receipts are coming up to the estimates of the Secretary, and it is not determined when the Treasury notes authorized by the late law will be issued.

Richard Cobden arrived last night, and is staying with the President.

Lieut. Mowry, who has been here some days on business connected with Arizona, will leave for that Territory to-morrow, but will return next Winter to urge the organization of a territorial Government.

The last Congress appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of presents for the Pimos Indians, in acknowledgment of their good faith and friendship for the whites. The Indian Bureau is now making arrangements for their distribution, and they will consist principally of agricultural implements.

The Postmaster-General will open no new routes, under the Post Route bill of 1858, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, but will continue the service on all the old routes, contracts for which were recently awarded.

O'Flynn, Postmaster of Detroit, will be removed as soon as his successor can be selected, about which there is some difficulty.

The question relative to the Philadelphia Postmaster is not definitely settled.

The President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company arrived to-day, on business connected with the California mail service.

General Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, on the 26th inst. notified Mr. Yelverton, President of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, that their charter had been declared forfeited by the Congress of Nicaragua, on the ground that the Company had failed to fulfill its obligations. He likewise notified Secretary Cass to the same effect.

Fires.

BURNING OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, April 29.

St. Paul's (Catholic) Church in Portsmouth, the Rev. Joseph H. Plunkett's was burned last night. The pictures and vestments were saved. The edifice was erected in 1853 at a cost of $23,000. It was insured for $100,000.

FIRE IN WATERBURY.

WATERBURY, Conn., Friday, April 29.

A large fire broke out in this city about 2 o'clock this morning, completely destroying the buildings known as Robinson's button factory, situated on Cherry-street. Loss estimated at $8,000; insured for $6,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Southern Mail.

AUGUSTA, Friday, April 29.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday afternoon are to hand, containing details of the atrocities of the civil war in Mexico, brought by the *Tennessee*.

Homicide in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 29.

James McCrory was shot dead in his store this afternoon by Samuel H. Cunningham. Cunningham was serving a warrant, and alleges that he shot him in self-defence. McCrory's friends deny this.

A Mystery Solved.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, April 29.

Information was received here to-day, that the body of Mr. Yeager, whose recent strange disappearance created so much excitement in our community, was found, on the 16th inst., in the Ohio River, just below Pittsburgh. Four hundred dollars were found on his person. The verdict of the Coroner was: "Accidentally drowned."

INTERESTING FROM PERU.

State of Politics—Probability of a Revulsion—Catching a Tartar—A Case Similar to that of the Neapolitan Exiles—Improvements at San Lorenzo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ISLAND OF SAN LORENZO, Friday, March 25, 1859.

Everything is so quiet at present in Peru, and business is at so low an ebb, that I hardly know what to say, that will prove interesting or instructive to the many thousand readers of your paper. The government at present appears to be either in trouble, or apprehending it, but what its nature, or from what quarter it is expected to come, has not yet been made known to the people, who have however many surmises. With the great mass, General Castillia, the present President of Peru, is very unpopular, so much so that his life is in danger when he shows himself in any public assemblage, and the general opinion is, that the upshot of the storm now brewing will be the overthrow of Castillia, and his party, and the substitution of others of the many *military men* of Peru.

Quite an interesting case of "catching a Tartar" occurred on board of a Chilian ship, which was brought in here a few days ago. I have been unable to discover her name, or I would give it you. She left Valparaiso with a full crew, and a number of marines having in charge some sixty-odd Revolutionists, who were unfortunate enough to get caught in a petty scheme against the Government, and were condemned to a term of penal servitude, on an island claimed by the Chilian Government, in the South Pacific. It was to this island they were bound from Valparaiso. After the vessel had been at sea a few days, they succeeded not only in overpowering the marines, who had the care of them, but they also seized the Captain, mates, and crew of the ship, and confined them all together in the hold; they then altered the course of the ship, and steered for this port, where they arrived safely on the 13th of this month. She was brought up to an anchorage by them in a most seamanlike manner, and every sail furled, after which they took the ship's boats, pulled themselves ashore, and scattered over the country. About an hour afterwards, when the ship was boarded, her decks were found deserted; and the captain and other prisoners discovered in their safe but uncomfortable quarters below. They were released from their bonds; but as you may readily imagine, looked quite chapfallen. As for the Revolutionists, they have not been heard of since.

It will perhaps not be uninteresting to the ship owners in New-York, who have vessels on this coast to know that the sectional dock now in course of erection on San Lorenzo, is proceeding quite rapidly towards completion. By the time this reaches you, two sections of it will be in the water, and the rest much further advanced than it is at present. The heavy work incident to it calls hundreds from Calloa and Lima to gaze—and wonder how it will be used. It already has been the making of the Island, which two months ago, with the exception of a light-house, had not half-a-dozen buildings and not a score of persons upon it. There are now dwelling-houses erecting daily, together with a large steam saw-mill; while the inhabitants have been increased to over two hundred. A Governor has been appointed to it by the President of Peru, and, in short, it shows at present every prospect of being a great place.

G. McD.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Movements of the American Squadron—The News from the South Pacific—The Nicaragua Treaty—The Belly Contract—Varieties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Sunday, April 17, 1859.

The flag-ship *Roanoke*, Commodore McCluney, with the *Jamestown* and storeship *Relief*, is now in the harbor of Aspinwall. After the arrival of the opposition steamer *Northern Light*, should she bring nothing in the shape of dispatches to prevent, the *Roanoke* will leave for San Juan del Norte, the *Jamestown* remaining to protect the harbor.

The Commodore has received nothing from the Department to induce him to make any alteration in the disposition of the fleet since the arrival of the *St. Louis* and *Moses Taylor*.

The mail steamers arrived on the 15th and 16th, and the passengers leave Panama to-day for California by the *John L. Stephens*—some 1 500 in all. The opposition has not yet appeared. She left California about the same time with the *Gage*, well freighted with passengers. They are expected every moment.

The city of Quito has been entirely destroyed by an earthquake, having buried from 3,000 to 5,000 people in the *debris*.

Revolutions both in Peru and Chili are progressing, and many complaints are being made of outrages against American citizens in those parts.

There is very little doubt of the Cass Jerez Treaty being ratified by the Greaser Government of Nicaragua, and the report is that they have inserted an article binding the United States Government not to send nor suffer any more fillibusters to visit their shores.

Her Britannic Majesty's man-of-war *Vixen* sailed from Panama on the 9th for Punta Arenas, in order to bring Sir Gore Ouseley from Central America, he having concluded his diplomatic business in that quarter. The French and Sardinian treaties have been fully ratified.

Among the passengers by the *Moses Taylor* were Gen Joseph Lane, Senator from Oregon, Mr. Grover, M. C., from Oregon, and J. M. Crane, Delegate from Nevada Territory. By the *St. Louis* Ran Runnels, Esq., appointed Commercial Agent for San Juan del Sur, and bearer of important dispatches to Gen. Ramon.

M. Belly has settled everything necessary with the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the interoceanic canal is now progressing. The *St. Louis* is still laying off Greytown.

We have had a good long spell of the dry season and are now verging into the wet, which is very satisfactory to the residents, owing to the scarcity of wholesome water during "*El tiempo caliente.*" The reduced price of passage has much increased the travel both ways, but added very little to the prosperity of the town. They are allowed but little time to stay on *terra firma*; besides they are as a general thing too poor to be of much service. The Panama Railroad Company are making a golden harvest. Nothing new from Bogota.

FURTHER FROM NICARAGUA.

Movements of our War Vessels on the Pacific Side—Gen. Lamar's Success in Negotiating—The Belly Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

REALEJO, Thursday, March 31, 1859.

Our news at present is small, and everything is contracted in the squadron. The *Merrimac* left for Panama. The *Saranac* has likewise been here and has received orders to proceed to Guayaquil, &c. The *Cyane*, Commander Lockwood, who arrived a few days ago from Panama; the *Vandalia*, Commander Sinclair, and the *Decatur*, Commander Thatcher, are still here. Yet the *Vandalia* is ordered to proceed to Panama, likewise to take in stores, and the *Decatur* will proceed on the 1st of April to San Francisco. It is said that the Navy Department has ordered the *Warren* to be sent down to Panama, to act as a storeship for the squadron. The *Decatur's* time is up, and her crew will leave her at San Francisco and bring the *Warren* down. The *Vandalia* was all ready to sail yesterday, when a dispatch of Gen. Lamar arrived, and in consequence of this, she was detained by Commander Lockwood to be in readiness to take the General down to Punta Arenas.

Gen. Lamar, a fine old gentleman, has labored in this country for a good many years, and he has at last managed to conclude the Treaty. I have not been able to hear the particulars of this Treaty, but you will hear of it, doubtless, as soon as this reaches you, through the Department. You may say that his work is over here, and thanks to his keen ideas and entire knowledge of this country, that our Government has been able to gain this much. His intentions are, before leaving here for home, to go to Costa Rica to settle a few more points with that Government. The particulars, as I said before, I have not heard, but on introduction to the General, he said that the French had rather the best of it, but that it was not so with the English.

Mr. Belly's Treaty has, as yet, not been ratified here, and it is generally supposed that it will raise some dissatisfaction at home.

The *Cyane* will be the only ship which will remain here, and she is to cruise, as I understand, between here, Punta Arenas and San Juan del Sur. The settlement where the ships are anchored is increasing daily, and the name of Merrimac City has been commonly given to it, I suppose on account of the long stay of the frigate.

Further from Mexico.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE OF MEXICO—MOVEMENTS OF MIRAMON.

The *Democracio*, of Oajaca, received by the steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, furnishes the New-Orleans *Picayune* a complete journal of events in and before the City of Mexico, from the opening of the siege to the latest dates. The prominent events, the calling in of the reactionary garrisons, the establishment of the Liberalists at Tacubaya and Chapultepec, the subsequent attack upon and repulse from the city, and the rapid march of troops from all parts of the country to the assistance of either side, have already been laid before the reader. But this fails to give any adequate idea of the siege itself, the burdens of which fall mostly upon the people. Their sufferings from want of food and water, cut off by Degollado, are represented as very great, and, as would appear, it was as much to relieve them in this matter as for anything else that the new troop of two thousand horse was formed, the Governor thinking thereby to be able to keep open a connection, however imperfect, with the country. In the matter of provisions the people suffered at first, not only from the besiegers, but the speculators, who, foreseeing the course of events, had bought up everything they could lay their hands on, and for which they demanded, in the general scarcity, the most exorbitant prices. This matter, however, was soon regulated by a special decree, which compelled the speculators to come down to reasonable rates. But the scarcity of water was a more serious difficulty. The people were not entirely without it—there are a number of artesian wells in the city—but the water of many of them is very bad—of none is it good. Under the pressure of circumstances, however, they seem to have made the best of the matter; while the Governor came to their relief in taking possession of all wells, public and private, purifying the water so far as possible, and selling it at a moderate price. In the meantime a search has been instituted for "an old aqueduct of the days of the conquest, which ancient traditions tell of." But up to latest dates the search had been fruitless.

The following telegraphic dispatch to the Boston Merchants' Exchange, from New-Orleans, gives some additional particulars of news brought by the *Tennessee*:

"After Miramon reached the Capital, the Liberals were concentrated from Tacubaya and Chapultepec towards Morelia. The Reactionists shot about sixty persons, principally foreigners, on the retaking of Tacubaya. A physician, the hospital students and nurses were among the victims.

Miramon had withdrawn the *exequatur* of Consul Black, and banished him from the city under escort of thirty dragoons. Juarez had withdrawn the *exequatur* of the Spanish Consul at Vera Cruz. General Ampudia was marching to join Degollado before the Capital, and is said to have 12,000 men."

QUARANTINE AND SANITARY CONVENTION.

Third Annual Session—Third Day's Proceedings.

Important Quarantine Modifications Recommended.

Interesting Debate on the Contagion of Yellow Fever—Remarks of Drs. Francis, Stevens, Snow and Others—A Magnificent Banquet.

The Convention reassembled at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, (Twenty-third street, corner of Fourth-avenue,) at 10 A. M. of Friday. The President announced two delegates from Canada as present, Drs. Ottar and Moran.

The resolution of Dr. Alex. H. Stevens was the first thing in order:

Resolved, That in the absence of any evidence establishing the conclusion that yellow fever has ever been conveyed from one person to another, it is the opinion of this Convention that the personal Quarantine of yellow fever cases may be safely abolished.

Dr. Stevens briefly defended the grounds of his proposition.

Dr. Bell (of Brooklyn) supported, by arguments drawn from his own experience, the proposition that yellow fever is never contagious. He had been intimate with the disease in Vera Cruz—had himself suffered it. He had seen it on the Coast of Africa, and he was satisfied that it was not a contagious disease. When speaking yesterday of the bad conduct of Quarantine here, he referred in no manner to persons. It should be as carefully maintained concerning the sick as the well. It was certainly wrong to surround those sick with yellow fever, with the causes of yellow fever in the shape of infected vessels, clothes and so forth. Why did not the yellow fever spread at the burning of the Staten Island hospitals, if persons can communicate it from one to another?

Lieut. Viele hoped the medical members would not compel laymen to vote upon a proposition on which doctors disagreed. He had been in yellow fever, had had it, had slept with those sick with it. He had his own opinion of it, but his vote would weigh nothing with the medical part of the Convention. He moved to commit the resolution to a select committee, to report to the next Convention.

Dr. Jeffries (of Boston) said there would be no disagreement among doctors on this point. It was as generally believed that there was no personal contagion about it as that men shake with fever and ague.

Dr. Francis (being announced with great applause) knew that this was an audience well armed with opinions and experience, and he felt some delicacy in addressing it. He had been a devoted student of the behavior of fevers, now just fifty years. He had been in every yellow-fever epidemic that had visited this City since 1691; he had read, to speak modestly and safely, 300 volumes on the subject. It was a great, prolific subject. As New-York was the first to establish quarantine on what looked to a proper basis, he was sure she would not be the first to abandon it. The Doctor ridiculed the doctrine of unitarianism in fevers. Noah Webster, in his interesting *History of Epidemics*, demonstrated that he knew no more of fevers than he [Dr. F.] knew of Algebra. He adopted the theory that all fevers were one, and quoted Herodotus as describing yellow fever—the same extraordinary authority who graphically described men with two heads! Yellow fever was a specific disease, and every case of it in New-York could be distinctly traced to importation. The other doctrine prevailed with us of old, and learned doctors insisted that cats and dogs crossing the streets bore the contagion. Dr. Rush, with all his great power, advocated the theory of the production of yellow fever from cesspools, ponds, sinks, rotten timber, and all that. That great man was never led into a greater delusion. The theory of new-made ground was one of the errors bred in this City. But the fact that "the Collect," into which for twenty years all the offal of the City was being deposited, never originated a case of yellow fever, satisfactorily disposed of this theory. No, Sir, said he, yellow fever never was engendered from decaying animal matter,—it is a specific disease and requires specific treatment. If you treat it a you do bilious fever you will be pretty constantly employed in funeral exercises. He held in great veneration Dr. Baillie who first devised a quarantine establishment for New York. Dr. Baillie saw in 1795, two of his own associates die from the epidemic. He warmed to the subject and wished to talk it over with Dr. Miller. Miller said, "Baillie, I believe the pestilence is brought to us in the holds of ships." Baillie cogitated the suggestion, and concluded it was true. But the ignorant doctors, and the doctors educated in Edinburgh, fought the theory, ridiculed it, caricatured it, and strenuously opposed the proposed Quarantine. But it carried. It has cost us millions of money, but all the expense of all our Quarantines was reimbursed by the immunity it afforded us from the plague in 1856 alone. Our City, Sir, is one highly blest of Heaven—no city more so. De Vries, in 1630 described our location as a paradise. All the early writers assented to this truth. Heaven blessed us with a climate in which yellow fever could not be originated. And all our terrible excess of mortality is due to our rascality, to our miserable politicians, to the wretched creatures that govern us, to the fell Democracy and Jacobinism to which we have surrendered. Our mission is to cleanse and purify our City, not to demolish quarantine. By patient inquiry we may lessen the oppression of Quarantine. Its management has been pretty bad, certainly; a great deal of political fraud has been perpetrated under its cover. Rural politicians imported against our will, to set to rights our affairs, of which they know little, and retiring after a few years with their pockets full and delighted with the operation of Quarantine laws, have terribly distressed us. The report of Dr. Wragg contained some very good things. But he had read treatises a hundred pages long, written by gentlemen upon diseases of which they had never seen a case—salving their consciences with the philosophical reflection that "there is a good deal of analogical reasoning in our profession." In 1792 where did we find the sturdy non-contagionists? Why, they stood afar off, looking at their patients, shaking enough to rattle off their knee-pans—not daring to touch them with a bean pole. But when it was all over they were bold as lions, reasserting that contagion was all nonsense. Do not talk of abolishing Quarantine to gratify commerce. I know the mercantile character of New-York, and I know it will support all necessary Quarantines. Abolish it, and you lay waste our City, and the poor will have no retreat. Shall I discard mathematics because I cannot comprehend the quadrature of the circle? Shall I turn infidel because some professed Christians are hypocrites? Shall I refuse to enjoy the luxuries of Providence because there are snakes in the grass? Dr. Francis again referred to the time when one scarcely died of yellow fever before he was plunged into the coffin—when he himself lay sick of yellow fever, and his coffin stood in the corner of his room, waiting for him. He urged gentlemen to do nothing hastily. He would have them walk in the light of the great authors and physicians who have preceded us. We were too apt to adopt mountebank theories—to make ourselves the laughing-stock of Europe in her wisdom. He hoped Lieut. Viele's motion would prevail.

Dr. Alex. H. Stevens was sorry that a little more of his eloquent friend's remarks were not pertinent to the subject. He was old enough to be very skeptical of what he had not himself seen. He hoped prudent men would rely more on their own observations than upon the rigmarole stories of men who lived in the past and were too much blinded to look at things as they were. He had been through four or five yellow fever epidemics. He had seen no case where personal communication had conveyed the disease. He called upon Dr. Francis or any other man present to put his finger on any such case within his own observation. And if no such case could be produced, why not now announce the sentiment of the Convention? Why not give the boon to the public, of relief from one of the grievous burdens of Quarantine?

A gentleman present stated that he had seen over and over again people exposed to yellow fever patients, and never knew one to take the disease from the person alone.

Dr. Francis said everybody admitted that small-pox was contagious. But when the old Jersey prison-ship lay in the Wallabout full of small-pox—he had the fact from Philip Freneau, who was one of the prisoners—ninety-four persons who had neither had small-pox, nor been inoculated, were thrust on board, and of them all only forty took the disease—so capricious is the nature of infection!

Dr. Bell moved to amend Dr. Stevens' resolution by adding, "Provided that fomites of every kind be rigidly restricted." Dr. Stevens accepted this.

Dr. Jerome (new Marine Physician) rose for the purpose of correcting an impression which he thought must rest upon the minds of the Convention, from the repeated references to the assumed fact that the Health Officer of the Port of New-York had usually come down from the rural districts, ignorant of matters relating to Quarantine, though with their pockets full of Quarantine laws. When this subject was, as he supposed, playfully introduced by his friend, Dr. Harris, the other day, he [illegible] the facts in the premises. A Quarantine was [illegible] in 1758, since which [illegible] been but one Port Physician appointed from the rural districts; this he believed to be an incontestible *fact*, had it been otherwise, he did not propose to say that they would not have been as ignorant as they were represented to be, as it was very evident that incompetency lay far back of this City, but that the reference to it was improper, from the erroneous assumption of facts. With this explanation he was content.

Dr. Sterling (late of the Marine Hospital) stated that it was not the persons, but the clothes, of the yellow fever sick that carried disease from point to point where the atmosphere was not charged with it.

Mayor Rodman, of Providence, wished to know if an infected vessel should come to Providence, and he should, on the authority of this Convention, permit the sick and the exposed to land at once, whether he would be by this Convention held blameless, if so the pestilence should be let loose on the city.

Mr. Halliday was not prepared to vote. He was not sufficiently informed to do so intelligently. While such venerable medical fathers as Dr. Francis protest against the doctrine of the resolution, he certainly should hesitate to vote for it.

Dr. Moran believed in the resolution.

Dr. LaRoche, of Philadelphia, had long ago published his sentiments—had written himself dry on the subject of contagion and non-contagion. He only wished to correct an impression conveyed by one of the speakers,—the case of the bark *Mandarin* furnished no argument for the personal communication of yellow fever. He was for the resolution.

Dr. Storer, of Boston, said this was not a Medical Convention. Was it courteous to press this resolution upon laymen who confessed and professed that they were not prepared to vote? Give them to committee, and give them ten years to arrive at a conclusion, if they wanted it. He was as strong a non-contagionist as lived, but he thought it premature for this body to announce the doctrine authoritatively.

Dr. Wood (of Philadelphia) was sure that Quarantine, as conducted, was doing a great personal injury to those coming from infected districts, in keeping them so long surrounded by the fomites of yellow fever, in Quarantined vessels and in hospitals. It injured the port to which they come—it injured commerce. He believed there was no such thing as a personal communicability of yellow fever. Believing this, the medical profession should do its duty and announce its belief. A healthy person, as readily as a sick one, would convey the fomites; the danger of infection was not in the person, but in his clothes and baggage. He never knew a case that looked like the communication of the disease by persons to each other; he believed yellow-fever to be a specific disease, but no more contagious personally than bilious fever.

Dr. Harris thought immediate action should be taken, and offered a substitute involving some theory; for that reason it was objected to by Dr. Stevens, and finally declared out of order by the President.

Dr. Gilman, of Baltimore, and Gen. Mather wanted to vote for the resolution. Mr. Blakeney, of Philadelphia, was ready to go it flat-footed when such doctors as LaRoche and Wood went in for it—ready to vote it, right or wrong. Philadelphia had some doctors as were doctors, and some lawyers too, as were lawyers. When they so unequivocally pronounced the resolution right, he was with them. Where such men lead, he was hot to follow.

Dr. Snow, of Providence, said he never detained persons, however infected. He only quarantined the *fomites*.

Dr. Jedediah Miller said, by a resolution of the Board of Health, passengers from infected districts were permitted to come directly up to this port on arriving. But when the City was wild with panic, they sometimes were obliged to detain them awhile. It was of no use to try to stem the tide, when the people were excited. He urged the passage of the resolution for the sake of educating the people—of assuring them of the innocence of passengers from infected ports and vessels. The Health Officer of Brooklyn, now present, could testify that not a case occurred from the exposure of scores of patients taken in 1856, and scattered through the Flatbush Hospital.

The previous question being moved and the roll called, the commitment was refused—ayes 11, noes 61.

On Dr. Stevens' resolution the vote stood—ayes 70, noes 4 So the resolution was adopted.

Dr. Kemp, from the Committee on Quarantine, a minority of the Committee, to whom the report was recommitted, reported that inasmuch as only a minority was present, they did not feel at liberty to amend it, but reported two resolutions, which were adopted. These resolutions simply reiterate the necessity of continuing Quarantine through all the months of the year, and recommended more careful attention to hygiene on board vessels.

The code drafted by Dr. Clark, of Boston, was then considered by sections and adopted—with some amendments, making it still more comprehensive.

The Business Committee reported, advising that Committees be appointed to report at the next Convention, on the subject of Food, City Cleanliness, architecture with reference to domiciliary hygiene, and the sale of drugs and poisons.

Lieutenant Viele—prefacing it with some vigorous remarks concerning the grave importance of thorough drainage, saying that, if a National Sanitary Convention had, twenty-five years ago, met and directed the attention of the public to this subject, New-York would have been saved much present and prospective suffering—offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The drainage and sewerage of cities is of necessity among the powers and duties of the corporate authorities thereof, and, as a consequence, beyond the control of private citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the responsibility for all diseases and deaths in cities, caused by defective sewerage or imperfect drainage, rests upon the corporate authorities, and it be earnestly recommended to the civic authorities to investigate, and to provide prompt remedies for, the evils arising from these causes.

Sundry other resolutions were adopted, and the delegates were getting into order for an adjournment *sine die*, when a motion prevailed to meet again at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday.

About the time that the hat was expected to circulate to pick up funds for publishing the report of the meeting, it came out that the city was anxious to assume that expense,—which, seeing that the elaborate reports read before the Convention, will be embraced in it, will be considerable. The discovery was bravely cheered.

During the morning Gov. Morgan, Dr. Mundy, Health Officer of Castleton, and several others, were invited to seats as delegates.

At 4½ o'clock a recess was taken,—the Corporations dinner to the party coming off at 6 o'clock in the evening.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet in the evening, at the Metropolitan Hotel, was a very pleasant and a memorable affair. The Messrs. Leland threw themselves their entire length. Under the direction of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, headed by Councilmen Ottarson and Alderman Boole, as pretty an entertainment was devised as we have often seen in this City—or elsewhere, of course. Whatever an hungry, or a thirsty or a well-filled man desires at table, was abundantly provided for the 230 guests of the City—among whom, by the way, we failed to recognize one of those interlopers who are wont to squeeze in between the invited, especially at Corporation dinners, to the great disgust of all who know them, and to the amazement of those happily ignorant of their standing.

At 8 o'clock Mayor Tiemann, who presided, rapped order, declined to make a speech, and read a sentiment, to which

Dr Griscom—as President of the Convention (and a capital, courteous presiding officer he made,) happily responded, weaving in a compliment to most of the tallest and stoutest lions couched on the dais in his vicinity.

To the second toast, Mayor Tiemann insisted that a hearty, bluff, bald headed, spectacled gentleman, wearing a ruffled shirt-bosom, and a big heart under it, if outward omens are at all trusty, should reply. The bluff, hearty man proved to be Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, Va., who got off a capital, vigorous address, indorsing the action of the Convention during the day in the matter of personal Quarantine. In conclusion he proposed a bumper for Mayor Tiemann.

Mayor Tiemann briefly welcomed all hands to New-York, and read the third toast, to which Alderman McSpedon replied in such a way that the call for "Ottarson" was the most natural of sequences; but as Councilman Ottarson could not be tempted to his feet, the Mayor pronounced it entirely out of order, and turned over the next toast to Gen. Prosper C Wetmore.

The General was only as happy as usual, and kept the table in a roar. After a succession of good hits he landed upon the thought that *the* great man of England just now was not a military chieftain, nor in Parliament, but was Chadwick, the Sanitarian. Then in delicate eulogy, embalming Francis, Stevens, Jas. M. Smith, Griscom, Watson, Bachelier, Harris, McNulty and for their future good works, Alderman Boole and his comrades, he rounded to on his toast—*Medical Science*.

Dr. Stevens was demanded imperatively. The Doctor was better used to the *tête-a-têtes* of the sick room and the whisper of the cradle, than to addressing such great assemblages as this. Thanking him for the flattering boon of the perfect silence they had awarded him, the Doctor concluded a brief and pertinent speech in which, alluding to the fact announced to him by one of the Aldermen, that most of the Common Council were mechanics, he claimed that he too was a mechanic, and that surgery was the first of mechanical arts.

Philadelphia was toasted next. Mr. Secretary Bladen, of the Board of Health, protested that he was much too young and modest to respond even to such a sentiment, while sitting at the same table was the distinguished

Professor Wood, of the Dispensatory, who confessed that in his own lecture room he could talk if he had anything to say. Here he could say but one thing: Rival as Philadelphia was to New-York, he [illegible]

For Baltimore, Dr. [illegible]; for Boston, Mayor Lincoln; for Norfolk, C. Whittle, Esq.; for the District of Columbia, Mr. J. F. Callan; for Canada, (both Mr. Hudson and Haswell being absent,) Gen. Mather, of this City; for Newark and Wilmington, Alderman Parkhurst and Mr. Wilson; for Mobile, Mr. Wm. Danby, and for Memphis, Dr. Guthrie responded. The toast for Providence inspired Mayor Rodman with a genuine burst of eloquence, which took the house down. What he said was the loudest, most ear-filling and blood-stirring thing of the whole evening, by all odds. For *Woman*, Dr. Snow, of the same city—but whose fame as a sanitarian is known on both sides of the Atlantic—replied with taste and discretion.

At 11 o'clock, the "regulars" being over, everybody fell to toasting every other body, and that letter gentleman is acknowledging the compliment handsomely as we go to press.

To day at 9 o'clock the Convention reassembles at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

General Wetmore Explains How the Health Bill was Lost—Plain Talk About Mayor Tiemann, the Hon. C. S. Spencer and Clerk Richardson—Report of the Legislative Committee.

The New-York Sanitary Association held a meeting at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, April 21, when the Committee on Legislation at Albany made a verbal report through Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore, one of the Committee, who has been untiring in his efforts to obtain the passage of the Health bill.

Mr. Wetmore remarked that one week ago he had every reason to believe that when he next met the Association it would be his pleasurable duty to congratulate it upon the enactment of a law, the most judicious, the most salutary and beneficent of any that ever stood upon the statute book. If, said he, the Public Health bill, which was defeated in the Assembly last Tuesday, had become a law, it would have been the most powerful engine for good of any law that was ever enacted. It would have given to New-York a most efficient sanitary police, and rendered it, in all that pertains to the conservation of public health, the model city of the world. But, he continued, I appear before you to-night with feelings of deep mortification and regret. The Public Health bill which this Association prepared with so much care and pains-taking, that it might be divested of everything partisan, and stand a clean measure for the public good, and which with so much expenditure of time and individual comfort it has endeavored to urge through the Legislature, has at the last moment, when everything foretold its triumph, been ingloriously defeated. And for that defeat a prominent member of the Association was in part answerable, nor should he hesitate to declare boldly the whole truth in this matter, that this Association and this community may hold that man responsible, notwithstanding his high official position, for the final defeat of the Health bill, and consequently of the earnest and untiring labors of the Association during the past Winter. He alluded to the Mayor of this City. That he might not do Mayor Tiemann injustice in his statements to-night, and that this dignitary might have ample opportunity to explain his conduct he had notified him of his intentions of reporting to the Association the part which the Mayor performed in the defeat of this bill. He regretted that the Mayor was not present to listen to his report, and, if possible, clear his skirts of the charges which he was about to make.

General Wetmore then proceeded to give the history of the Health bill, from its inception to its triumphant passage through the Senate. It was popular with all parties, and met with no decided opposition from any quarter up to this time. On its introduction into the Assembly, the first fatal step was taken, and he blamed himself severely for it. The question occurred, to whom shall this bill be intrusted? After due deliberation, it was determined to invite Mr. Charles S. Spencer, of this City, to take charge of the bill. On the first interview, Mr. Spencer betrayed the secret springs of action which govern his movements, and which he now saw foreshadowed the future—traitorous dealing with the trust committed to him. *He required that the Committee should promise him their assistance in his further attempts to obtain office, if he got the bill through.* It was impossible to bring the bill forward except in its proper order, owing to the objections of the friends of City Inspector Morton, *and once the Clerk of the Assembly, was detected by Mr. Opdyke of this City, in the act of placing it back.* Although Mr. Spencer exhibited a suspicious indifference to any effort to bring the bill forward at an early period, he was still generously confided in, until his treachery became apparent, and his true purpose unmistakeable. The bill came up for its final passage on Tuesday morning at half past 10 o'clock. Mr. Spencer moved the bill forward, and then relapsed into his seat with most perfect indifference. At this critical junction Gen. Wetmore found himself alone, as the other members of the Association had gone home, and he was wholly inadequate to the task. He searched out absent members, as far as possible, but the bill failed by ten votes, Mr. Spencer voting negative, with the avowed purpose of moving a reconsideration. This was carried, and at four o'clock the bill was again put upon its final passage, and the scene which ensued beggared all description. It was now that the hand of Mayor Tieman was seen insidiously working to defeat the bill, and cer boldly appeared in his true light, a traitor Mr. Spencer more heartless than Benedict Arnold. one part of the chamber he saw Mayor Tieman's Clerk endeavoring to persuade members that the Mayor was opposed to the bill. Gen. W. confronted him, and warned members not to be deceived by such representations, as the Mayor had informed him (Gen. W.) that he heartily favored the bill. In another part he saw a Senator, who was then under arrest and forbidden to enter the Chamber to which he was accredited by the people, using every artifice to defeat the bill. He denounced him to the face for his attempt to prevent just legislation for New-York, and the Senator put on his hat and walked out. As the roll call proceeded it was perfectly certain, until it reached the letter S. that the bill would pass. When Mr. Spencer's name was called, he rose and said Mr. Speaker, "I do not wish to vote upon this bill, but if I do vote I shall vote in the negative;" and upon the instant two members sitting upon either side of him, and known to be his shadows, or persons completely under his influence and control, seized their hats and left the Hall with such indecent haste as to excite general laughter. Three votes for the bill were thus lost which had been implicitly relied on. But not content with doing this fatal damage to the cause, Mr. Spencer stepped over to Mr. Clark, who had voted Aye, and asked him as a special favor to change his vote to the negative, which he did, and thus was the bill defeated. The Clerk was surrounded during the count by members of the opposition who were using the most violent and threatening language, A member said to him "that roll is not safe for a moment in such hands" The result was declared, ayes 61, nays, 30. wanting three of a Constitutional vote. Mr. Van Vakenburgh is willing to make an affidavit that he voted aye, but his vote is not counted. Could we have counted Mr. Spencer's vote, and those of his two friends, with Mr. V. V.'s vote and Mr. Clark's, the bill would now have been a law. [The General is in error in making 64 a quorum—66 was necessary to the passage of the bill.]

On returning to the city, Gen. Wetmore called upon Mayor Tieman when the following dialogue ensued: Gen. W.—"Mr. Tiemann, what objection had you to the Public Health bill, that you should endeavor to defeat it? Mayor T.—"I am opposed to a bill that does not abolish the City Inspector's office." Gen. W.—"This bill abolished that officer." Mayor T.—Well, I am opposed to a Board of Health in which the Chamber of Commerce is represented." Gen. W.—"The Chamber of Commerce was not in that bill." Mayor T.—"Well, I am opposed to a bill which gives to the Academy of Medicine a voice." Gen. W.—"The Academy of Medicine was not in this bill." "Now," said Gen. W. "Mayor Tiemann you have lost forever an opportunity to confer upon your native city a boon more precious than commercial power and greatness—health and domestic happiness of its citizens. After the final vote was taken and the defeat accomplished, Mr. Spencer sought him out and desired to explain his course, and for that explanation he deserves the execrations of every citizen of this City. He stated that he was friendly to the bill until the day before, when he received a letter from Alderman Darragh, of the Sixteenth Ward, stating that he (Mr. S.) had two political friends in the City Inspector's Office, who would lose their places if the bill passed. And this is the paltry excuse that Charles S. Spencer—representing a District of this City notoriously the most in need of that sanitary reform which this bill would secure—gave for the most unblushing treachery. "I can ask," said Mr. Wetmore, "but one punishment for such an outrage as he has perpetrated upon his constituents by defeating a measure so salutary, and that is, that he should be held strictly accountable for the five hundred deaths that annually occur in his District directly from causes which this bill, if passed, would have removed. He was ashamed of the party of which he himself was a member. Though several Democrats faithfully promised to vote for the bill, he had the mortification to acknowledge that not one voted aye.

In conclusion, Mr. Wetmore desired to say that his duty would not be performed until he mentioned those to whom the Association was indebted for earnest and consistent efforts in behalf of the bill. First of all he would mention the Governor, who had given us hearty sympathy and coöperation. In the Senate the measure was very popular—the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Schell, Mr. Halstead and others were fast friends of the measure. In the Assembly, the Speaker took a lively interest in the bill, as did the country members generally. From the City, Mr. Opdyke, Mr. Conklin, Mr. Shaw and Mr. S. S. Childs were active supporters.

Doctor Childs was especially entitled to credit for his efforts, and had the bill been intrusted to his charge, it would now have been a law.

Dr. Griscom confirmed the report of General Wetmore, and added some facts of interest.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee to [illegible] report at a future meeting.

The Amateur Dramatic Performance.

The great Amateur performance, concerning which young New-York has been in a tremor of expectation for some months past, came off on Thursday night, and was, as every one knew it would be, a success. It is gratifying to record that an entertainment, having for its end the material assistance of a deserving charity, has thus accomplished all that its most sanguine friends expected. The proceeds of the performance, we are informed, will amount to two thousand dollars or thereabouts.

It would not be difficult to write a long and biting criticism on the amateur efforts of the kindly folk who did this good. There were occasional hitches in the performance which might be turned to ridicule, and dreary wastes of pathos which might be bridged with a scornful word. Things of this sort, like many other blunders of mere generosity, when viewed aright, add to the zest of the occasion that brings them forth. We content ourselves, therefore, with saying that the performance as a whole was the best amateur performance we have ever seen. Intelligent familiarity with the entire text of the play, (which in this case at least, implies a good deal,) was constantly apparent. Every man in consequence felt himself an important part of the whole; he engaged himself in the business of the scene, displayed some of the emotions of a flesh and blood creature, and did not stand stolidly staring the audience out of countenance in stupid expectation of a "cue." Freshness and enthusiasm (in this as in every other case) lead to pleasant results. That old enemy of the ambitious histrionic "stage fright," was by no means apparent. The leading lady was tremulous and appealing, but not extravagantly so, or in a degree to mar the grace and modesty of a meritorious performance; the chambermaid, on the other hand, was not in the slightest degree afflicted by the presence of the supreme public. And as for the gentlemen, except for certain conservatisms of polite life, it was impossible to tell that they were not habitually familiar to the footlights; they were confident, dashing, excessively at ease, and thoroughly up to their duties. So well did they discharge the latter that it would be no penalty to hear such amateurs in a better play. We give below a list of the principal characters and of the performers. There can be no impropriety in recording the names of the generous contributors to an affair so successful and satisfactory.

Joseph La Tour	Mr. H. Wainwright
La Force	Mr. A. Carroll
Baron de Trop	Mr. E. M. Curtis
Viscount de Rosiere	Mr. J. L. Keese
Count Alfred de Senneville	Mr. C. G. Rosenburg
Chevalier Frebluquet	Mr. I. A. Page
Papa Chauver Souris	Mr. Cafferty
Papillon	Mr. Gambrill
Captain of the Guard	Mr. F. Bellew
Cecile	Miss Elliot
Muscadine	Miss Brown

The drama is an original production, by Messrs. Brougham and F. Goodrich. It is not brilliant, nor is it calculated to win the sympathies of an audience. The plot, reduced to simple principles, may be thus stated: A gentleman of family marries a simple country girl, to the intense disgust of a male relative, who is thereby disinherited, and otherwise aggrieved. The male relative determines to be revenged. He hires a picturesque ruffian, who boldly declares a previous acquaintance with the heroine. On the strength of this, husband and brother persecute heroine in the approved manner, bringing her to the pan-of-charcoal crisis. After the usual agonies, virtue triumphs, and (which is at least equally satisfactory) the play comes to an end. Neither the story nor the dialogue entitles the piece to consideration: the one is old and vamped up, the other diffusive to a painful degree. The characterization is feeble and vacillating, the *Baron de Trop* being the only individual whose individuality does not go through five distinct changes during the progress of the five acts. The known ability of the writers induces us to believe that haste is at the bottom of this very dismal offering.

After the play, there was a very acceptable musical entertainment, in which a number of distinguished amateurs participated.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a grand gala *matinée* to-day. The opera of "Martha," with Sbriglia, Formes, Laborde and Brekel in the cast, and an act of "Lucrezia Borgia," with Gassaniga, will be given.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The last Concert of the season takes place to-night, at Niblo's Garden. Mrs. Inman, the English prima donna, and Mr. Richard Hoffman, the pianist, will assist on the occasion.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Miss Davenport takes her benefit here to-night, and will appear in a new play called "Charlotte Corday."

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—There will be a grand afternoon performance here to-day, for the benefit of the young folks.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST VESSEL FROM EUROPE—IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR EUROPEAN NEWS.

QUEBEC, Friday, April 29.

The bark *Emigrant* arrived at this port to-day, being the first vessel from Europe since the resumption of navigation. The ship *Pride of Canada*, from Liverpool, passed the telegraph-station at River du Loup yesterday.

The Montreal Telegraph Company, owning all the lines throughout this Province, have decided to extend the River du Loup to Farther Point on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and about 150 miles east of this city, where the channel in the river compels all large vessels to pass within a short distance of the shore, and at which point reliable arrangements have been made in connection with the New-York Associated Press, to have all the European steamers and sailing vessels boarded, and their news promptly transmitted over the wires to this city, Portland, Boston and New-York, and as the Canadian Steamship Company have decided to run their steamers from Liverpool every Wednesday P. M., the Farther Point Telegraph Station promises to be one of the important depots for European news outside of New-York—the steamers of the Canadian line bringing always four and frequently five days' later news from all parts of Europe. The Telegraph Line is expected to be completed within a month—a special steamer with men and materials having left for the scene of action yesterday.

THE CASE OF JUDGE VONDERSMITH IN PHILADELPHIA.—Judge Vondersmith, just convicted in Philadelphia of the forgery of land warrants, has been on trial before the United States District Court for some days. His case is remarkable. The Judge was for many years one of the Associate Judges of Lancaster County, Pa.—reputed to be a man of wealth and high standing in the community. He had, however, for some ten or fifteen years prior to 1854, when his crimes were first discovered, been engaged in forging pension papers, on which large sums of money were drawn from Washington City. He ran off in 1854 and was absent for some years, until, as was supposed, the statute of limitation was a defence—but, on his return to Pennsylvania, was arrested and brought to trial. Among the witnesses called for the prosecution were several of the Prothonotaries of Lancaster County, who explained how they came to attach the seal of the Court to scores of fraudulent papers—his position as Judge made them careless. They certified without knowing anything of the handwriting of the Justices before whom the declarations purported to have been made. The Judge formerly exercised considerable political influence. He was an intimate friend of President Buchanan. His return from his European tour was effected so cautiously, that he resided for some weeks among his old neighbors before the officers of the law discovered his whereabouts. The Judge was a prominent Church member, and the influence of his friends was exerted in his behalf. He was convicted of forgery on Thursday. Sentence has not been passed.

DEATH OF THE KENTUCKY GIANT.—James D. Porter, well known as the "Kentucky Giant," though born at Portsmouth, Ohio, was found dead in his bed at his residence, near Louisville, on Monday, April 25. He was 49 years of age, *seven feet nine inches in height*, and when in good health weighed three hundred pounds. At seventeen he was apprenticed at coopering, and his remarkable growth commenced. Mr. Porter soon got so tall that it was impossible to cooper barrels, and he was employed on hogsheads. This, however, became equally impossible, owing to his remarkable height, and he was compelled to abandon the business. He then engaged in keeping and driving hacks. In the years 1836–37, he went East, and appeared on the stage in one or two pieces written especially for him. He returned to Louisville, and a few years later bought the coffee-house which he was keeping at the time of his death. At the time that Charles Dickens came to this country, there was a perfect *furor* to see "Boz." As he passed through the canal at Louisville, he sent a messenger to Mr. Porter, of whose remarkable proportions he had heard, intimating a wish to see him. Mr. Porter replied to the messenger that if "Mr. Dickens wishes to see me more than I to see him, he will come to me." [illegible] Mr. Porter's coffin was [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The War Question—The Coming Congress—The Paris Bourse—The Swindling Count—An American Nobleman—A Boston Curiosity-Seeker—M. de Lamartine—A Boat Contest and a New-York Yacht—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 14, 1859.

Yesterday we heard the rolling of drums and the clanging of steel in the streets; to-day the olive is paraded in triumph. Since the famous New-Years' speech of the Emperor we have not had such a week of agitation and of political emotions. The Bourse fluctuates like the needle of a barometer on the approach of a storm; the most absurd reports find currency and credit; the Emperor alone remains immovable. In the midst of all this alarm and confusion, his Majesty goes off to Rambouillet hunting, and manages to bag an unheard of number of game; he has retired for a week with the Empress and the young Prince to a quiet place, which is to be the future residence of the boy—Villeneuve l'Etang. He has said his say; so let the elements quake; he is not to be moved.

It appears to be settled that the Congress, with or without the concurrence of Austria, is to meet on the 30th of this month, and that the Governments, without the fear of the roulette before their eyes, are going to allow their representatives to meet at Baden-Baden. No, not exactly at Baden-Baden, but *meet* at Carlsruhe and *live* at Baden-Baden, which returns to about the same thing, since it is in the evening that the *rouge-et-noir* is in all its glory, and that the fatigues of the day may be urged as a pretext for the distractions of the evening. But what a singular idea after all! They say that there is no room in all Baden-Baden appropriate to the meetings of the Congress, except one in the Conversation-house, and they would scarcely dare carry the destinies of Italy into the very temple of the games of hazard, to be placed on the altar erected for the sacrifice of human beings. Carlsruhe is but three-quarters of an hour off by rail, and as this old German town affords all the facilities of forsaken palaces, musty libraries, and council chambers after the most approved model of old fogy diplomacy, where the green baize, the fauteuils, and even the pens and inkstands talk of 1815, and the violated treaties of the past, it has been chosen for the deliberations and as a more classic place from which to date their treaty. The treaty of Carlsruhe! Will it ever be made? Till now I have never doubted a moment but that we were to have peace; if the Congress is to spend its evenings and mornings, and its odd days, when waiting for instructions, at Baden-Baden, I give notice of a change of opinion. For man is mortal, a diplomat is but a man, and to judge from the manner in which I have seen some of the members of this proposed Congress indulge in the dangerous recreation of *lansquenet* and *baccarat*, we shall have nothing but discord to look for.

We have had a singular row this week at the Bourse. The Paris Bourse has grown to be the heart, the hub of the nation—(not of the universe, as WENDELL HOLMES says of Boston.) The number of persons engaged directly in speculations on 'Change is perhaps double that in any other city in the world. These dimensions have been attained only since the inauguration of the Empire, and the foundation of the Crédit Mobilier, and the railway companies. The speculators who daily appear at the Bourse may be roundly set down at five thousand—so many gamblers who throw themselves into the struggle for money with a fury that is fearful to look at; for to the natural vivacity of the French character must be added his inordinate love of gambling and his thoughtlessness in regard to results.

The centre, the nucleus, the axis, around which revolve these five thousand speculators, and these frightful struggles for money, are the sixty *agents-de-change*, appointed by the Government, and called *la corbeille*, because their place is in a ring in the centre of the building. The *corbeille* is the god of the temple of Mammon. It alone is allowed to buy and sell officially. The five thousand men who yell, and push, and gesticulate around this little circle of men in the centre and overflow the immense hall down to the steps, beyond the gates and out into the streets, are supposed, by the law, to be men who come to buy or to sell stocks through the agency of the sixty appointed agents. But this is a mistake, and it was exactly about this that the row of the other day occurred. In the ranks of the outsiders many persons had set themselves up for *agents-de-change* who were not authorized by law; they had gone so far as to open offices and books in which they kept the accounts of their customers. These men bought and sold stocks for the very smallest of would-be speculators, a class of persons the Government does not wish to see plunge into the whirlpool of the Bourse, and they reaped immense profits which ought to have gone into the hands of the authorized sixty.

On Friday last the Police made a *razzia* on these extra-official *agents*, and arrested twenty of the principal ones. They searched their offices and seized their books and papers, and they found that they were actually doing almost as large a business as the official sixty. The little gamblers were taking the bread out of the chief gamblers' mouths. This is a country in which centralization is the vital principle. Even commerce is not free, and the few must be protected against competition. People cannot have their own little private *agents-de-change* to buy or sell for them when there is a happy rise or fall. They must go to the favored sixty, who are all good friends to the Government, and therefore worthy men to gather up the profits of the stock-struck community.

But the twenty men arrested are only the principal of the outside agents. In the multitude of strangely-mixed elements that crowd the purlieus of the Exchange, there are many of these outside agents, and the business of the sixty was so rapidly diminishing that they took alarm at it, and demanded that the Government should interfere for their protection.

On Saturday the news was suddenly disseminated on 'Change that the twenty arrested men had been liberated by the express command of the Emperor, and their books returned. One immense cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* greeted this news, and the cheering was continued for ten minutes, with such vehemence that the people of the neighborhood, unused to such a sound in such a quarter, supposed that there had been either a declaration of war or a proclamation of peace, and rushed to the temple of the money-changers to see what the matter was. But the report was false, and was originated most probably by some ingenious "Bull" who wished to "realize" on a rise. The arrests have been maintained.

The Count DE BEAUMONT-VASSY, of whose arrest for swindling I have already spoken, was yesterday tried and convicted, the Judge giving him two years' imprisonment and six hundred dollars' fine, with costs. While it is lamentable to see a man step down from so high a social position to make himself the companion of the lowest criminals, it is at the same time gratifying to see such speedy, inexorable and unequivocating justice administered. In the course of the trial, the Marquis DE SEBILLE was made to appear as one of the operators, and his trial will perhaps soon follow. The prisoners talked as flippantly of the corruption of the Departments as if the bribing of Government officials was an every-day affair. But this judgment on the officers of Government, is not at all shared by the people generally. On the contrary, while it is admissible that officers take advantage of their situation to make good outside operations, they are not generally charged with the acceptance of bribes, or of corruption in the exercise of their functions. As for the law courts, they are absolutely beyond suspicion; they are arbitrary, inexorable, brutal, if you please, but they are in no sense corrupt.

There is, in Paris, a New-Orleans family, well known in society here by the name of MONTGOMERY. It was originally, I believe, a Scotch family, and of good descent. Since their residence in Paris, one of the daughters has married the Duke DE ROCHEFAUCAULD, another the Count DE BETHUNE, and the son lately married the daughter of a nobleman. Mr. MONTGOMERY, or DE MONTGOMERIE, as he is called in French, is known in French society as the Count HENRI DE MONTGOMERIE. For some reason or other this family, which is perfectly honorable and worthy, have incurred the displeasure of some individual or individuals who seem disposed to make them a butt for ridicule. With this view a letter was published, some months ago, in the *Courrier de Paris*, signed HENRI DE MONTGOMERIE, in which that gentleman disclaimed the title of nobility society seemed disposed to give him, and declared that his father was an honest shoemaker of New-Orleans, and that he was too proud of his republicanism, and of his citizenship in the great American Republic, to renounce these for any idle honors to be obtained by a nobiliary title. These sentiments seemed so elevated and noble that the *Courrier* seized the occasion for a glorification of America, her worthy citizens, and the grandeur of her institutions. But the *Courrier* was "sold." The letter was not from HENRI DE MONTGOMERIE, but from his unknown persecutor, or persecutors. Mr. MONTGOMERIE ought to obtain the name of his secret enemy in order to punish him, but failing in this, he brought suit against the *Courrier* for libel, laying his damages at five thousand francs. M. BERRYER acted for the plaintiff, and the cause has just been tried. The Court decided in favor of Mr. MONTGOMERIE, refusing to give him direct damages, but compelling the publisher of the *Courrier* to pay the costs and to publish, at his own expense, in the columns of the *Courrier* and in *Galignani's Messenger*, the verdict of the Court in full—in other words, the Court compelled him to admit, by himself advertising the fact to the world, that he had libeled Mr MONTGOMERIE.

A most remarkable and interesting yacht race has just taken place on the Seine, at Paris, between four boats, each twenty feet long, one of which was built at New-York, by DAVID KIRBY, and *all* of which are constructed on American models. But the boats were constructed on two different and quite opposite systems, and the object of the race was to test the superiority of the two systems. One of these systems was the cylindro-conic form of the bow, the other the curvilinear. The *Blue Bell*, belonging to JOHN ARTHUR, (the wine merchant, at Paris,) was built at Cowes; *In Time*, belonging to WILLIAM TAKET, was built at Paris; these two represented the first system. The *New-York*, built at New-York, as mentioned above, belonging to Mr. MOORE, President of the Regatta Club of Paris, and *Sylphe*, belonging to M. HENRI RICARD, and built by the builder of the *In Time*, and one of the best of French-built boats, represented the second system. The distance for the sail was about ten miles, running from the bridge of Argenteuil to that of Bezons and back; the wind blew freshly from the West. *New-York* took the lead and held it throughout, gaining the race in two hours and three minutes, and arriving only one minute in advance of *Sylphe*. *In Time* followed at no great distance, and the English boat *Blue Bell* came out considerably in the rear. In doubling the buoy the three boats, *New-York*, *Sylphe* and *In Time*, were so near together that there was a good deal of betting at small odds, and the excitement became intense among the friends of the rival boats. It will be seen that the two boats of the second system were the champions, and this system, introduced in France by the *New-York* in 1854, will, no doubt, become general. The prize was a costly bronze armament, offered by Mr. TAKET.

A young Boston friend, one of those inquisitive Yankees that must see and know every thing, who has explored Paris from top to bottom, and who, when polite notes fail to get him admission to any desired object, does not hesitate to carry his handsome face and winning manners into the presence of directors' wives, there to plead and gain his cause, lately met a refusal from a director, so *spirituel*, so Voltairian in its style, that he could not abstain from letting his friends enjoy his discomfiture. The note is withal so unusual, as coming from a French director, that I copy it entire below. The reader, to understand the sarcasm of the writer, must recollect that the Gobelins is a carpet manufactory, and the Invalides a retreat for old soldiers, accessible to every body. The following is the letter:

"*Archives of the Empire.*

PARIS, April 11, 1859.

"MONSIEUR,—I received the letter in which you demand of me the permission to visit the Archives of the Empire, as you have no doubt already obtained for seeing the Gobelins and the Invalides. The Archives differ totally from these establishments. They are a collection of the important documents of all ages, and they furnish to the erudite a precious resource for the needs of history, but they offer no interest to the curiosity of travelers; while the apartments of the Duchess of ROHAN, which might present an interest to their rapid passage, are at this moment filled with workmen occupied in their restoration.

"For these reasons, Monsieur, I cannot accord you the authorization of visiting the Archives, and I beg you to receive, with my regrets, the assurance of my consideration. COUNT DE L——,

"Director-General of the Archives of the Empire."

A gun-boat on a new model, built at Cherbourg, has been brought up the Seine to Paris, to be inspected by the Emperor. For the present the boat lies at St. Cloud, but it will soon be brought up to the city for the inspection of the public. It is a dismal looking structure, about sixty feet long, sharp on the bow, so as to pierce objects with which it may come in contact, and almost square at the stern. In the bow it carries its sole gun, which is protected by iron and copper coating from the balls of the enemy. The boat is, perhaps, one of those fancy ideas of which the French are so prolific.

An old maid named MARTIN has just died in France, leaving to LAMARTINE, in her will, all her fortune, valued at $40,000. She leaves brothers and sisters in a state of penury. M. LAMARTINE has very properly refused the succession in favor of the needy relatives. While on the subject, I may mention that we hear but little now of the national subscription in favor of the poet. *Figaro* maliciously reports or coins a word of his in regard to this subscription, which is too good to be lost. "I am going to hold on to the subscription," said LAMARTINE to a friend, "and we'll see who will give out first, France or me!"

We have at last the sad tidings of the death of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE. The event has been anticipated for several weeks. MALAKOFF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Legislative Council of Canada firmly adheres to the stand taken, not to allow the passage of any bill, in which a clause vitiating any bequest made to a public institution, within six months of the death of the testator, is not inserted. The Toronto *Leader* says: "The chief danger arises from death-bed bequests to public institutions, when the power of the priest would be likely to be exerted in favor of the bequest. The priest would not, as a general rule, feel any interest in the matter unless the bequest were to go to the Church, in some shape.

On the 20th April, a wanton murder was committed on board the Louisville steamer *James Montgomery*. An unknown man, some 35 or 40 years of age, supposed to have been from Memphis, was making a pallet on a pile of freight on the lower deck, when David Peoples, a young man from Louisville, a passenger, without any seeming provocation, struck the inoffensive man over the head with a club, fracturing his skull and rendering him insensible. He lingered for fifteen hours and died. He was buried at Cairo, Ill.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that, after the maturity of a promissory note, it continues, until judgment, to bear only the same rate of interest which, on its face, it bore up to the time it became due, and that the agreement of the parties for a higher rate of interest after the maturity, was not a contract for interest within the meaning of the law, but was to be regarded only as a penalty, no more of which could be recovered than the sum of the damages actually sustained.

The Boston *Traveller* says of the proposed Trade-sale in Boston: "We learn that two of our leading publishing houses have already agreed to furnish books to the amount of $25,000. One house will put in some of their most substantial books, say one hundred sets of *Bancroft's History of the United States*; their poetical publications, numbering between seventy and eighty volumes, &c.

Mr. John B. Gilmer, son of the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, formerly Secretary of the Navy, committed suicide at Washington, April 26, by throwing himself under the wheels of a locomotive near the Washington depôt. His father, while Secretary of the Navy, was killed by the explosion of a gun on board the *Princeton*.

The Western Academy of Art at St. Louis, has been organized by the election of a Council and officers.

THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

The Wanderer's Visit—Intrigues of the Monagas Faction—Venezuelan Fillibusters—Death of the American Consul at Port-of-Spain—Trade, the Crops, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, April 11, 1859.

The inhabitants of this capital of the most distant Island of Ind have been immensely excited by the report that Captain CORRIE has been imprisoned and will be tried for his attempt to re-open the slave trade. The redoubtable *Wanderer*, your readers may remember, cleared from New-York for Port-of-Spain, Island of Trinidad, and the yacht did actually come to this port and remained here for a considerable length of time. The Captain was lavish of his hospitality. Every man, from the Governor downwards, with any pretensions to gentility, was invited on board, and champagne was the standing beverage. Captain FARNUM ably seconded his chief, and the Trinidadians thought, and verily believed, that no such splendid specimens of live Yankees had ever before visited a foreign port. It is true that Captain CORRIE and his aids swore like troopers and shocked the moral sensibilities of many of their hearers. It is also true that the Captain, though eager enough to show off the beauties of his yacht, studiously avoided any exhibition of the contents of her hold. The knowing ones—and Port-of-Spain contains a few—did not altogether believe in CORRIE's assertion that "he was on a pleasure excursion to the Island of St. Helena" where he wished to pay tribute to the tomb of NAPOLEON. They were heard to express their conviction, even then, that the *Wanderer* was a slaver; but while her captain continued to give a good lunch and iced champagne in a tropical climate, what business was it of theirs whether he was a slaver or no? Captain CORRIE paraded the streets of Port-of-Spain *in the uniform of the New-York Yacht Club*, and exacted the homage of the crowd. His bold, dashing demeanor was universally admired,—there was a spice of real Southern chivalry about it,—and he was received into the best society of Trinidad. He and FARNUM are reported to have given vent to the most frantic expressions of grief at the necessity of leaving this beauteous isle. Among the Abolitionists of Trinidad the Captain was an especial favorite; for though a Southern slaveholder of immense wealth—such he stated himself to be—he was, nevertheless sufficiently liberal to believe in the superior virtue and economy of free labor. I hear, however, that he forgot himself on one occasion when, in a moment of enthusiasm, he clapped a colored son of Esculapius on the back—a gentleman of eminent ability and large wealth—and declared himself willing to give $2,000 for so valuable a prize. After such intimate association between the captain of a slaver and the inhabitants of Trinidad, it is not surprising that the latter should feel discomfited now that they have learnt the nature of their demigod's pursuit. The "Opposition organ" of Port-of-Spain is particularly severe on the Governor, and declares that he should not be so liberal of his hospitality, or extend it to every unknown American who chooses to visit the Island.

I suppose you have already heard of the late attempt of the MONAGAS family to regain the Venezuelan sceptre which, it is to be hoped, has passed away from them forever. Many of the adherents of the ex-President of Venezuela have taken refuge in Trinidad, and about three weeks ago the quiet inhabitants of the Island were disturbed by the report that an armed schooner had left Port-of-Spain for the nearest point in the neighboring republic—not more than twenty or thirty miles distant. It appears that the schooner, having on board the nephews of ex President MONAGAS, only cleared for Cedros, the southern extremity of Trinidad, and supposed to be the place where a large force destined to invade Venezuela and overturn the existing Government, would rendezvous. The authorities here at once despatched a vessel in pursuit, and the schooner, being overtaken, her passengers were arrested, though immediately afterwards released. The story now is that the trip of the exiled Venezuelans was a perfectly innocent one, and that an invasion of the Republic was far from their designs. They delivered themselves up without any remonstrance to the fifteen policemen which constituted the entire force sent in pursuit. It is further stated that the Government of this Island has no business to inquire into the designs of a vessel leaving any of its ports, and that it exceeded legitimate authority in arresting the schooner in question. Of this I know nothing; but the owner of the schooner has instituted an action of damages against the authorities, and the general impression is that he will mulct them in a heavy amount.

Yellow fever has been in Trinidad for the last six months and still carries off its victims. The dry season this year may be said to be unhealthy; for in addition to the ordinary intermittent and remittent fever, a disease called putrid sore throat, and not at all understood by the faculty, has made its appearance and terminates fatally and very suddenly. Typhus is also on the increase.

Mr. MARACHE, the American Consul at this port, died a fortnight ago from a complication of diseases and general break up. The office, it is said, is worth $10 a year, and no American can be got to take it.

The sugar crop of Trinidad this year promises to exceed 40,000 hhds.—for the first time exceeding that of Barbadoes. The planters are in high glee. Trade is brisk and general prosperity everywhere apparent.

FROM OREGON.

News of Admission to the Union Coldly Received—Depressed state of Business—Political Movements—A very Rainy Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OREGON CITY, Thursday, March 24, 1859.

We heard last week by the overland mail and a transient steamer from San Francisco of the admission of this State, and to-day we have full and authentic information, on which our State officers will proceed to completely organize the new government. The intelligence was greeted with no manifestations of even satisfaction, anywhere or by anybody.

The postponement of the adjustment of the war claims had filled all hearts with dismay, because in the present state of the produce market, Oregon has no means either to make a dollar or even to pay debts already contracted. Not an article raised last year, except apples, can be sold for cost even, and absolute bankruptcy is staring all classes, and especially our farmers, in the face. Every early settler has a full section, or 640 acres of land—altogether too much for any practical purpose. Very few can afford to cultivate more than a small portion; there is no chance at present to sell any, and when, to all the existing burdens, there is added probably $100,000, to meet the expenses of a State organization, to be paid moreover by a population of less than fifty thousand, of whom 2,000 pay the bulk of the taxes, you can readily understand why we do not value a State organization, and think "the game not worth the candle." Even the *Statesman*, the leading Democratic organ, published by the State printer, frankly confesses that the action of Congress is to be regretted, and is as severe as any opponent in denouncing the gross, reckless and false statements of Gen. LANE as to the population. If a man can sail into the Senate on misrepresentations, and expect his flag to be saluted and admired, truly the old days have passed away when there were giants in that calm harbor of greatness.

Many of us, who have no sympathy with either faction of the present dynasty, (for we have a perfect fac-simile of the wars of the New-York Democracy, in miniature,) feel disposed to enjoy the prevailing mortification and troubles, and to seek consolation in the hope and possibility that our election in June may result in a manner which will astonish the Democracy in Congress, who were determined to admit Oregon, regardless of precedent or principle, simply because this was a supposed and apparent means of augmenting the party strength at Washington: GROVES will be a candidate for reelection, but if the Opposition learn wisdom from the example of their Pennsylvania brethren, he can be defeated. Our people here are not unlike their fathers and kindred, in other Democratic States, who during the last five years, after ful consideration of the great questions at issue, have boldly and utterly discarded the old party ties, and stood forth manfully on the side of national rights as against Southern sectionalism, and in favor of popular freedom. Several of the Opposition County Conventions, composed of Republicans, disaffected Democrats and Old Line Whigs, have adopted resolutions affirming the right of the people of the Territories to regulate their own institutions in their own way, and if the State Convention to be held on the 21st prox., shall embody the same doctrine in its platform, I believe, we have, with a good candidate, who will discuss the question thoroughly, a fair chance of success. And if in the next Presidential election, thirty-two States should be evenly balanced, and Oregon, by the casting vote of its representative, should elect an Opposition President, the Democracy which has made us a State in spite of our wishes, may have occasion to remember the oft-quoted remark in regard to "even-handed justice, which sometimes commends the poisoned chalice to lips" for which it was not prepared.

Our State Legislature will be convened on the 20th of April, to do what may be necessary in order to start the machinery, and particularly to elect a Senator to fill the place of DELUSION SMITH, whom a kind Providence allowed to draw the shortest term possible. I do not think he has any prospect of reëlection, as he has been bitterly denounced by his own party, since he was chosen last June, for unfaithfulness to certain pledges made to the clique which secured his success. His successor will probably be GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, who has been Chief Justice for the last six years, and, barring his Democracy, is an upright and honorable gentleman, of whom his constituents may speak with much more self-respect and pride than of his slippery, Tylerish predecessor.

We have had, and are still suffering from a most unusual season of incessant heavy rains. During the last one hundred and fifteen days there have not been twenty-four hours in which the windows above us, where the moist stores are kept, have not been freely opened, and to-day is just like those of all the past Winter,—only more so. It begins to be doubtful whether it ever will clear up: the farmers generally by the 10th of March are briskly engaged in plowing, but as yet the prairies are all afloat. I suppose, however, as we are an independent State, we must submit to all minor inconveniences without grumbling, though if a man won't grumble when he has been compelled to carry an umbrella three months and upwards, at all hours, till it seems to have become a part of his shoulders, he is better fitted to be an Oregonian than most of our citizens. OMEGA.

THE NATURALIZED VOTE.

Letter from Senator Wilson on the Two Years' Amendment.

From the Springfield Republican.

NATICK, Mass., April 20, 1859.

The Hon. Francis Gillette, Hartford, Ct.:

DEAR SIR: You express, in your note, the fear that the adoption by the people of Massachusetts of the Two Years' amendment will prejudice the Republican cause in the country, and the hope that it will be promptly voted down. You are not, my dear sir, the only devoted friend of the anti-slavery cause who entertains this fear and expresses this hope. Before I left Washington several of our most devoted and distinguished men—such men as Mr. Harlan, Mr. Doolittle, Gov. Grimes and Gov. Bingham—expressed to me their profound regret that the proposition had received the sanction of the Legislature, and their earnest hopes that the people would reject it. Since my return home I have received, especially from the northwest, many letters expressing the opinion that *the Republican cause would be prejudiced by its adoption*, and the strongest desire that it should be rejected.

That the Republicans, outside of Massachusetts, are quite unanimously opposed to this amendment, is manifest to every man of ordinary intelligence. The voice of the Republicans of the Northwest has been most emphatically pronounced through the public Press; and the sentiment of our Republican associates in other sections is manifestly against its adoption. Pending the late election in your State, I engaged for two weeks in the canvass; many Republicans declared to me their opposition to it—no one expressed to me his approval of it. Upon us of Massachusetts alone rests the responsibility; and whether it shall be adopted or rejected, whether its adoption or rejection will be for good or for evil, for honor or dishonor, we, the Republicans of Massachusetts—not the Republicans of other States—must bear the entire responsibility. After manifesting, as our Republican friends of other States have done, their opposition to its adoption, and after receiving, as they have received from its advocates here, significant hints that it is a local question, a State issue, which they would not be permitted to interfere with, they ought not surely to be compromised by our adoption of a proposition against which they have entered their emphatic protest.

That the adoption of this two years' amendment will, as you suggest, work harm to the Republican cause in the country, no man, who understands the condition of public affairs and the relation of political parties, can for a moment doubt. The Republican Party is pledged to the doctrine embodied in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal"—it deems human slavery a continual and prominent violation of human rights, and it proposes to vindicate the inalienable rights of men by prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, destroying its influence as an element of political power in the Government, and placing the nation entirely on the side of equal, universal and impartial liberty. In this age, when the sublime words of the Declaration of Independence are scoffed and jeered at, and millions of men are declared to have no rights which we are bound to respect, this position of the Republican Party is a high and noble one. It will be held to a strict responsibility for its lofty professions of regard for the equal rights of man. Every failure of the Republicans, or any portion of the Republicans, of any State, to act up to the idea that "all men are created equal," will harm the Republican cause in all the States.

How often have we of Massachusetts, where the equal rights of all men are acknowledged and protected by law, been taunted with the action of some of our Republican associates in supporting the odious black laws which dishonor some of the Free States, and with the refusal of some of the Free States, your own State of Connecticut among them, to secure to the colored man the right of suffrage. If the Republicans of Massachusetts adopt this proposed amendment, the Republicans of other States will be reproached and taunted for this action of their associates. They will be told, as they have already been told, that *Massachusetts allows the ignorant, brutalized fugitive negro slave to vote after a residence of one year, while she requires of the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Irishman, the German, and the Frenchman, who may have resided five years within her limits, a further residence of two years after he becomes a citizen of the United States before he can be allowed the right of suffrage.*

Massachusetts will be held up, as she has already been, before men jealous of their own rights, as the fountain-head of Anti-Slavery, the citadel of Republicanism, and this act of hers will be branded as an act of intolerance, bigotry and fanaticism. And these denunciations and appeals cannot but mislead and deceive in other States, as they did in your State at the last election, some men who are just beginning to see and to realize that the great contest in America between Freedom and Slavery, between Free territory and Slave territory, between Free labor and Slave labor, is a battle for the toiling millions of every race and kindred. Republican Presses and speakers in other States will be forced to meet a sterner contest, to win the victory for freedom, which our action may delay, but cannot arrest.

This two years' amendment is intended to correct an admitted evil. During the past few years, a practice has grown up which must receive the condemnation of men who wish to keep our elections free from falsehood, fraud and corruption. I refer to the practices of party Committees, by which men are hunted up, rushed in crowds to the Courts, and their naturalization papers procured and paid for by such Committees, to affect a pending election. The effect of this pernicious practice is to induce, in some cases, falsehood and fraud, and to make many of the men thus naturalized the ready tools of the men who pay for their papers. The advocates of this two years' amendment believe that its adoption will tend to correct these abuses, and many good men will vote for its adoption who have no prejudice towards men born in other lands.

Did the proposed amendment require only of the adopted citizen a residence of one year in the State after naturalization before he could exercise the right of suffrage, the same time now required of native-born citizens of other States, or six months' residence in the town, the same time now required of our native-born citizens, all the benefits hoped for by the advocates of this amendment would be secured, and little if any opposition would be made to it from any quarter of the country. But the amendment in its present form seems to make an invidious and offensive distinction against men who were born in other lands.

That there are great abuses growing out of the loose administration of the naturalization laws, especially in our large Atlantic cities and towns, all fair-minded men must admit. It has appeared to me that these admitted abuses could be remedied, either by the modification or revision of the naturalization laws, or by a reform in their administration, and I have ever been ready in any practical mode consistent with the equal rights of all men to reform these acknowledged evils. But I have ever declared that I would support no measure, even to reform these abuses, which would in the slightest degrade any man or class of men; that I would give to every human being equal rights, the same equality, I would claim for myself or my own son.

No power on earth could force me to vote for any proposition which fair-minded and intelligent men felt to be unequal or personally degrading. Never have I supported any measure inconsistent with the equal rights of man; but if I had ever unintentionally made such a mistake, I have nothing of that pride of consistency in regard to mere measures, which would induce me to continue in the wrong because I had been wrong once. Better be right in the lights of to-day than be consistent with the errors of yesterday.

For more than twenty years I have believed the anti-slavery cause to be the great cause of our age in America,—a cause which overshadowed all other issues, state or national, foreign or domestic. In my political action I have ever endeavored to make it the paramount question, and to subordinate all minor issues to this one grand and comprehensive idea. It seems to me that the friends of a cause so vast, so sacred, should ever strive to save it from being burdened by the pressure of temporary interests and local and comparatively immaterial questions. With the issues involved in the solution of the Slavery question in America; with the lights I have to guide my action, I should feel, if I put a burden on the Anti-Slavery cause, by pressing the adoption of measures of minor importance, that I was committing a crime against millions of hapless bondsmen, and should deserve their lasting reproaches and the rebuke of all true and tried men who were toiling to dethrone that gigantic power which perverts the national government to the interests of oppression.

It seems to me that every sincere Anti-Slavery man, every true Republican, in the present aspects of public affairs, should strive to remove every burden from the Anti Slavery cause, and not by the support of temporary interests place obstacles in the way of its speedy advancement. The final triumph of the cause must be achieved by the opinions and actions of millions of men distracted by local feeling and varied interests. The lovers of a cause so vast and sacred should ever realize that its advancement may be retarded by the indiscreet zeal and ill-timed action of its friends upon local and immaterial questions, as well as by the masterly skill and determined resistance of its foes. In such a conflict they should ever remember those words of the great apostle: "If meat make my brother to offend I will eat no flesh while the world stands, lest I make my brother to offend."

It seems to me, the Republicans of this Commonwealth who are actuated by the self sacrificing spirit of these words, will, after many of their noblest comrades have declared that they feel this proposed amendment to be a brand of degradation—go to the polls on the 9th May and vote for its rejection. These appeals come to us from devoted men, to whose fidelity to principle we are indebted for the many brilliant victories for freedom which have lately thrilled our hearts; men, to whose devotion we are indebted, as you have truly said in your note, for the victory in your own district, a victory which makes New-England a unit for freedom in the Congress of the United States. Could the people of Massachusetts see the question in all its aspects, they would, I am sure, rush to the ballot boxes and reject a proposition, the adoption of which will be a pressing burden upon a cause they love, and upon brethren who are bravely battling for that cause against dexterous foes, ever ready to appeal to passion and to prejudice to retain their waning power.

Whatever others may do, *I shall vote without hesitation or reluctance against the adoption of the two years' amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts.* In giving that vote I shall act contrary to the opinions and wishes of many personal and political friends for whom I entertain sentiments of respect and affection. In vindication of their own action they may perhaps feel it to be their duty to censure mine; but I feel confident I am in the path of duty, that I am adhering to the cause of the equal rights of men, of every race, and that I am actuated by an intense desire to secure the speedy and enduring triumph of the Anti-Slavery cause and of the true and tried men who uphold that cause in America. Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

The United States Mails for the South Pacific.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the British mail steamers in the Pacific are now leaving Panama without the United States mails, it is but fair to the public and just to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company that this be correctly accounted for. I trust, therefore, that your columns will be open to a few remarks on this subject.

The mails from New-York to Panama and San Francisco are, as you are aware, carried by steamers which are appointed to leave New-York on or about the 5th and 20th of each month, which steamers connect, on their arrival at Panama, with those proceeding to San Francisco; and, until very lately, intermediate steamers were employed to carry the mail from New-Orleans to Havana, and thence to Panama, connecting also as stated above. Under these arrangements the South Pacific mails from New-York, with very few exceptions, arrived in time for dispatch by the British steamers referred to, and when they did not do so, it was either because the steamer which conveyed the mails left New-York after her appointed time, or made an unusually slow passage out, for the British steamers never sail before their appointed dates, which have for a long period been the 15th and 30th of each month, thus allowing about nine clear days for the carriage of the mails from New-York to Panama. But, although they do not sail before the appointed time, they very often do sail after it, and this when the American mails have not actually reached Panama, and when, by a few hours' delay, there is yet a chance of their arriving in time for dispatch by out-going steamers. And now we come to the point. The American mails do not go forward at present, not, as was stated by the President of the Panama Railroad Company in his letter which recently appeared in your columns, because "*The British steamers are arranged so as not to connect with the American*," but because the intermediate steamers to Havana and New-Orleans are taken off the line, in consequence of which the steamers starting from New-York on the 5th and 20th, having to call at Havana, do not arrive at Colon until after the 15th and 30th of the month.

When the President of the Railroad Company made his statement respecting the British steamers, I was, I confess, greatly astonished, astonished that a gentleman at the head of so grand an enterprise as the Panama Railroad could have so lost sight of, or set aside the facts of the case in question, and astonished to observe that the President of that noble undertaking should have thought it necessary to endeavor to add "one cubit to the stature thereof" by attempting to detract from the merits of a sister or rather a parent scheme, alike a pioneer of commercial enterprise and higher civilization in Spanish America; and a pioneer years before the Panama Railroad was contemplated. The statement of the President of the Panama Railroad Company appeared to me the more unfair, as I believed him to have been aware at the time of writing it, that not only had the Pacific Navigation Company no desire to run their steamers so as not to connect with the American mail packets converging at the Isthmus but that, on the contrary, *this* Company had done everything in its power to bring about a greater harmony in these arrangements; moreover, that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company had been the means of inducing the British Post-office authorities to communicate with the Post office authorities at Washington, so as to endeavor to bring about this desirable object in regard to the homeward United States mails. I believe it to have been explained to the President of the Railroad Company that, *under orders from the Admiralty*, the sailings of the South Pacific steamers were so timed as to meet those of the mail-packets between Southampton and Colon, and that any alteration in the sailing of the latter would necessitate a corresponding alteration in all the inter-Colonial packets in the West Indies; whereas the United States Mail-packet Companies, with only two lines converging at the isthmus, could easily, if it were desired, so alter the dates of their arrival and departure at both ends of the Isthmus as to harmonize entirely with those of the British mail steamers.

I believe the attention of the President of the Railroad Company to have been drawn to the fact, both by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the officers of the Panama Railroad Company resident on the Isthmus, that with very few exceptions, (and those occurred generally, as I have stated, in consequence of irregularities of the American mail steamers between New-York and Colon,) the United States mails for Peru and Chili have, up to this, gone forward in due course by the British steamers on the 15th and 30th of each month, and that *these* departures of the British steamers had been maintained entirely with the view of continuing that accommodation to the United States' mails and passengers, even at the disadvantage of detaining the British mails and passengers five or six days on the Isthmus of Panama.

The President of the Panama Railroad Company, in his letter referred to, attributed the limited commercial connection between the United States and South American Republics to the want of the facilities which would be afforded to an American mail line of steamers; whereas it is a well-known fact that, in consequence of the want of manufactured articles in the United States suitable to the South American markets, and the absence of any great demand in that country, as in England, for the produce of South America, there cannot be much commercial intercourse between the United States and these Republics.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

PANAMA, April 15, 1859.

Lord Malmesbury's Policy on the Italian Question.

The correspondent of the London *News* writes from Turin on the 11th: "Yesterday this Government was officially informed that Austria had, on the 9th, dispatched another force of 40,000 men towards Italy; and the official *Gazette* of Milan, published on the same day the announcement of the municipal congregation, stating that by superior orders it called out the soldiers of the reserve. This sending of the 49,000 men, and calling out the reserve, do not denote much hope of a Congress. In my humble opinion, such acts of Austria are her response to Lord DERBY's Cabinet, which, I can assure you, recognizes as legitimate, in substance, the demands drawn up by Count CAVOUR in his memorandum of March 1, and declares that England cannot dispute them in Congress, but can only consent to certain modifications of them. Lord MALMESBURY has confessed, in some of his official communications, that the forts built round Placenza are a breach of the treaties both in letter and spirit. In the same way the English Minister, with regard to the affairs of Rome, considers the propositions enunciated by Count CAVOUR in his memorandum of 1856 to be the only ones capable of giving repose and order to the Papal States, and rendering their evacuation by foreign troops possible; to all this he adds his wish for a confederation of the Italian States apart from Austria. He feels uncertainty as to what demands should be made respecting the internal administration of Lombardo-Venetia, but it is thought here, in Government circles, that his Lordship will be either unwilling or unable to reject Lord PALMERSTON's idea. The late English Premier was of opinion, I believe, that if Lombardo-Venetia remained annexed to the Austrian Empire it ought to obtain an administration altogether distinct even in a military sense. If I am not greatly mistaken, this very idea will be the basis of Lord MALMESBURY's next communication.

You will not fail to perceive that such being the actual state of the case, it will appear to Austria to be her interest to break off all the preliminaries of a congress; and in confirmation of your judgment, it may be remarked that the official *Gazette* of Vienna has never published Austria's assent to the convocation of a congress. Every thing proclaims to the world that the house of Hapsburg sees no honorable solution save that of war, and trusts that Germany, now or later, will come up as an auxiliary to the field of battle. It is to be admitted that Prussia is not perfect mistress over the line of policy she is to take; at least some of her diplomatists allege this by way of excuse, as I told you in a former letter.

In conclusion, we are in daily expectation of being attacked. The Government has summoned by telegraphic message the Neapolitan General ULOA, now living at Paris, the man that signalized himself so greatly in the defence of Venice during the siege of 1848 and 1849. He will have the command of another volunteer corps, to be named the Chasseurs of the Apennines. The mission of the Chevalier D'AZEGLIO to Paris is certain, but they say it is to be an extraordinary one to the Emperor, and that he is not to supersede the Marquis VILLAMARINA.

In the meantime we are all delighted here that liberal ideas have triumphed in the councils of the Queen. Pardon me for once more reiterating that the province of free and powerful England is to take part in the war seemingly imminent not by having recourse to arms, but by circumscribing it and causing it to turn out prosperously for the Italian nation. I have it from high and good authority, that a manifesto of NAPOLEON will shortly appear, in which he will again declare what his sentiments are respecting nationalities, and what France proposes to do in case of certain eventualities that seem both near and probable.

SALE OF AMERICAN AUTOGRAPHS IN LONDON.—A sale of American autographs in Paris, at excellent prices, is reported in the *Literary Gazette*. Some of the prices were as follows: Several letters from Benjamin Franklin to David Hartley on the American war, £12; letters on America from Benjamin Franklin to David Hartley, £23 11s; four interesting letters from David Hartley to Benjamin Franklin, £2 8s.; original passport granted to David Hartley, and signed by Louis XVI., 17s.; the original map of the United States of America, sketched by Benjamin Franklin and David Hartley in Paris, 1783, £9; the treaty between England and America, containing nearly 200 letters and documents, to the ratification of the treaty in 1783, £96.

Messrs. Reis & Co., the lithographers, of Dusseldorf have discovered a mode of transferring pen-drawings immediately from the paper to stone in such perfection that the finest lines are rendered as successfully in the impression as the deepest shadows. In a few minutes after the delivery of the drawing the stone is ready for the press.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 29, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 18 bbls. Ashes, 6,687 bbls Flour, 127 bbls. and 40 bags Corn Meal, 648 bushels Wheat, 3,256 pkgs. Provisions, and 104 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and are steady at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 150 bags Maracaibo at 12¼c.@12¾c.; 500 bags Rio at 12c.; and 800 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—Continues depressed, and prices are irregular. Sales have been reported to-day of only about 400 bales, including some Middling Upland at 12c. ꝑ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less active to-day, for State and Western Flour, yet the demand is decidedly good, especially for really desirable lots of extra Ohio prices of which are quoted about 10c. ꝑ bbl. higher. Prices of sound lots of other descriptions also favor sellers. The reported transactions reach 16,500 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ꝑ bbl	$3 75@$5 15
Common to good Superfine State	5 25@5 60
Very good to very choice do.	5 70@5 80
Extra State	6 00@6 50
Superfine Western	5 25@5 75
Fancy Ohio	5 80@5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@7 00
Low to very choice Extra Ohio	6 50@7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 50@6 60
Extra Genesee	6 80@8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 80@9 00

Southern Flour is in very good request, to-day, at rising prices; sales, since our last, 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $6 15@$6 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 65@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. More could have been sold, but for the advanced claims and notable firmness of holders. Canadian continues inactive, at $6 50@$7 40 for extra, ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine to Superfine, ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey; $4 30 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl., and $19 50@$19 75 for the latter, in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 3,775 boxes Naples Oranges, at $1 55@$2 35; 2,640 boxes Palermo do., at $3 40@$3 80; and 1,200 boxes do. Lemons, at $2 50@$2 60 ꝑ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above the views of the principal purchasers, and is, consequently, inactive; sales have been reported of 6,200 bushels, including fair White Western at $1 57½; good mixed Western at $1 50; very choice White Kentucky at $1 85; and prime old do. at $1 50 ꝑ bushel. Corn is in reduced supply and very moderate request, at rather firmer rates; sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels, at 86c.@87c. for good to prime new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 86c.@86½c. for round Yellow; 83c.@86c. for ordinary to prime new white Jersey and Southern; 80c.@82c. for unsound mixed Southern, and 82½c.@83½c. for poor to good old mixed, ꝑ bushel. Rye is in demand and is steady at 84c.@85c. ꝑ bushel. Barley is quiet at previous prices; 55c.@80c. for inferior to very choice State, Canadian and California, ꝑ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Canada at 57c.@58c.; Western at 54c.@57c.; State at 52½c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 49c.@53c.; Southern at 46c.@52, ꝑ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in Breadstuffs thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been very animated for the past three or four days, and prices have rapidly advanced. The inquiry has been good from the trade and for home consumption, with an active demand for speculation, chiefly, however, for Western account. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent, the market closing firm and buoyant. Southern Flour has been in more active demand, and prices have advanced. Canadian Flour has been held with increased firmness, the market, however, closing quietly. Rye Flour has been in moderate request, and closes dull. Corn Meal has been quiet and prices unchanged. There has been more activity in the Wheat market during the latter part of the past week, and holders of good and choice parcels are asking an advance of 2c.@5c. ꝑ bushel. The demand has been good from the Eastern and Southern trade, with a fair inquiry from our local millers. The transactions yesterday were to a moderate extent, and the tone of the market much improved. Corn has been without important change in prices and closes quietly.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River, at uniform prices.

HIDES—The receipts have been liberal this week, and, as importers have manifested more disposition to meet the views of the trade, prices have declined about 1c. ꝑ ℔., chiefly on Buenos Ayres, which constitute most of our stock. The import of Hides since the 1st inst. has been 250,000. The principal sales this week have been 8,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideos, at 27½c., 6 and 8 months; 3,500 Rosarios, at 27c., 6 months; and 5,000 Orinocos, at 25c., 6 months.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at former prices; crop of 1858, 8c.@16c.; old, 2½c.@5c., ꝑ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling, in lots, at $24 50@$25 50, ꝑ ton. Other kinds are unaltered.

LEAD—Rules dull and heavy, at old figures.

LIME—Rockland 70c. for common and 90c. for Lump, ꝑ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 29c.@33c.; and 40 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 24c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is less sought after and is tending downward. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 200 bbls., deliverable in May, at the option of the seller, at 50c.; also small lots here, at 52½c.@53c., ꝑ gallon.

OILS—The inquiry is moderate for the principal kinds at uniform quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite freely offered at reduced prices for new Mess. The demand is not very urgent. Sales have been reported of 5,750 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 50, chiefly $16 25 for new Mess; $16 25@$16 50 for thin Mess; and $12 75@$12 87 for prime, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, including Hams, at 8½c.@9½c.; and Shoulders at 6½c.@7c. ꝑ ℔. Bacon is selling slowly, at from 8c.@10½c. ꝑ ℔. Lard continues heavy and drooping. Sales 470 tcs. and bbls., at 11¼c.@11¾c. ꝑ ℔. Beef is in request at buoyant rates. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess; $12 75@$13 50 for extra do.; $7 50@$8 75 for Country Mess; $6@$7 for do. Prime, ꝑ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ꝑ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 25@$17 ꝑ bbl. Butter is in very limited demand at 8½c.@12½c. for Ohio; 12c.@20c. for common to good old State; and 20c.@23c. for new State, ꝑ ℔. Cheese is very quiet at 6c.@10c., for old, and 5c.@10c. for new, ꝑ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 165 tcs., at $3 25@$4 50 ꝑ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been more freely dealt in, sales having been made, to-day, of 821 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6c.@7¼c.; 800 hhds. Cuba, at 6c.@7c.; 180 hhds. New Orleans, at 6½c.@7¼c.; and 110 hhds. Melado, at 5½c. ꝑ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 ℔s., on private terms.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, was comparatively vigorous and successful.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet steady; sales, since Tuesday last, 292 cases Seed Leaf, at 6½c.@10c.; with 143 bales Havana and 100 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots at 25c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 75 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ꝑ ℔.; and 1,400 bbls. Resin at 1s. 7d.; also, by steamer, 500 tcs. Beef, at 3s., and 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. For Hamburg, 400 bbls. Shoe Pegs, on private terms.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON-MARKET, Friday, April 29, 1859.

MEATS.

This branch of business has been quite dull, during the week, the demand not having revived. Prices have not varied much.

Beef, roasting pieces, ꝑ ℔	15	@ 20
Beef, chuck roast, ꝑ ℔	10	@ 14
Beef, second cut chuck, ꝑ ℔	7	@ 10
Beef, porter-house steak, ꝑ ℔	18	@ 20
Beef, sirloin, ꝑ ℔	14	@ 18
Beef, rump steak, ꝑ ℔	12	@ 15
Beef, corned, ꝑ ℔	8	@ 12
Mutton, hind quarters, ꝑ ℔	12	@ 15
Mutton, fore quarters, ꝑ ℔	9	@ 12
Mutton chops, ꝑ ℔	14	@ 16
Lamb, Spring, ꝑ quarter	1 50	@2 50
Veal hind quarters, ꝑ ℔	10	@ 14
Veal, fore quarters, ꝑ ℔	5	@ 8
Veal cutlets, ꝑ ℔	15	@ 18
Pork, fresh, ꝑ ℔	11	@ 12
Pork, salted, ꝑ ℔	10½	@ 11½
Pork, jowls, ꝑ ℔	10	@ 11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2 25
Soup Meats, ꝑ ℔	6	@ 9
Smoked Beef, ꝑ ℔	12	@ 14
Bacon, ꝑ ℔	12	@ 13
Hams, ꝑ ℔	12	@ 13
Shoulders, ꝑ ℔	9	@ 10½
Tongues, each	63	@ 75
Lard, ꝑ ℔	12½	@ 14
Lard, by the tub, ꝑ ℔	12	@ 13
Sausages, City made, ꝑ ℔	12	@ —
Tripe, ꝑ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers complain of the slack trade, this week. Such changes as have occurred in prices of Poultry have been in favor of buyers,—save in the instance of Ducks, which continue quite scarce, and very dear.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ꝑ ℔	16	@ 20
Fowls, ꝑ ℔	14	@ 16
Western Poultry, ꝑ ℔	11	@ 14
Chickens, broilers, ꝑ pair	1 00	@1 50
Turkeys, ꝑ ℔	16	@ 20
Geese, ꝑ ℔	15	@ 18
Wild Geese, each	1 00	@1 25
Ducks, ꝑ ℔	26	@ 28
Ducks, Black, ꝑ pair	75	@1 25
Ducks, Broadbills, ꝑ pair	62	@1 00
Ducks, Brant, ꝑ pair	1 50	@2 00
Capons, ꝑ ℔	26	@ 30
Snipe, ꝑ dozen	1 25	@1 75
English Snipe, ꝑ dozen	3 25	@4 00
Robins, ꝑ dozen	1 25	@1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ꝑ dozen	3 25	@4 00
Pigeons, Wild, ꝑ dozen	1 75	@2 75

FISH.

Pickerel, Striped Bass, Perch, Porgies and Salmon Trout are cheaper. With increased supplies from Nova Scotia and the Kennebec River, Salmon are also much lower. Catfish and Crabs are out of the market, to-day. Frost Fish have also nearly disappeared. The inquiry for most kinds of Fish has been good.

Codfish, ꝑ ℔	—	@ 6
Pickerel, ꝑ ℔	—	@ 12
Eels, ꝑ ℔	—	@ 12
Flounders, ꝑ ℔	6	@ —
Striped Bass, ꝑ ℔	10	@ 12
Black Bass, ꝑ ℔	12	@ —
Perch, ꝑ ℔	—	@ 8
Porgies, ꝑ ℔	—	@ 6
Salmon, Nova Scotia and Ken'bec, ꝑ ℔	—	@ 75
Brook Trout, ꝑ ℔	50	@ 63
Salmon Trout, ꝑ ℔	—	@ 12
Shad, each	18	@ 37
Halibut, ꝑ ℔	12	@ —
Haddock, ꝑ ℔	5	@ —
Frogs, ꝑ dozen	12½	@ 50
Oysters, ꝑ 100	50	@1 50

Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	1 00	@2 00
Clams, ⅌ 100	25	@ 50
Lobsters, ⅌ ℔	6	@ —
Salmon, City smoked, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 20
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ⅌ ℔	4	@ 5
Codfish, dry, ⅌ ℔	4	@ 5
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 13
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@ 18
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, Parsnips, Carrots, and Onions have advanced. Old Cabbage and Celery are out of market. Supplies of new Cabbage are arriving from Charleston. Rhubarb and Radishes are cheaper. The demand for Vegetables is moderate.

Potatoes, ⅌ bbl	1 37	@2 50
Potatoes, ⅌ bushel	50	@ 87
Potatoes, ⅌ half peck	12	@ 16
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ bbl	—	@4 50
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ half peck	—	@ 37
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ⅌ bbl	6 00	@ —
Potatoes, new Bermuda ⅌ hf. peck	50	@ —
Turnips, ⅌ bushel	62½	@ —
Turnips, ⅌ half peck	12	@ 14
Parsnips, ⅌ bushel	75	@ —
Carrots, ⅌ bushel	75	@ —
Beets, ⅌ bushel	—	@ 50
Onions, ⅌ bushel	1 62½	@1 75
Onions, ⅌ peck	62½	@ 75
Cabbage, new, ⅌ dozen	1 50	@ —
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	18	@ 25
Tomatoes, new, ⅌ box	1 50	@1 75
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart can	25	@ —
Radishes, new, ⅌ dozen bunches	31	@ 43
Radishes, new, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 5
Green Peas, ⅌ bushel	—	@3 00
Pumpkins, new, each	50	@ 75
Salad, ⅌ head	4	@ 7
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	—	@ 5
Watercresses, ⅌ quart	8	@ —
Oyster Plant, ⅌ bunch	8	@ —
Rhubarb, ⅌ bunch	9	@ 12
Asparagus, ⅌ bunch	25	@ 75
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	6	@ —
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	8	@ —
Spinach, ⅌ peck	22	@ 25

FRUIT.

The inquiry for domestic has been restricted, and for foreign moderate, at our revised quotations:

Apples, table, ⅌ bbl	7 50	@10 00
Apples, cooking, ⅌ bbl	4 00	@7 00
Apples, ⅌ half peck	25	@ 75
Apples, dried, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 12
Citron, preserved, ⅌ ℔	20	@ —
Oranges, ⅌ dozen	25	@ 50
Lemons, ⅌ dozen	10	@ 18
Bananas, ⅌ bunch	50	@5 00
Bananas, ⅌ dozen	12	@1 25
Pineapples, ⅌ dozen	1 25	@2 50
Cocoanuts, ⅌ doz	50	@ 75
Figs, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Dates, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 10
Raisins, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 12
Currants, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 12
Prunes, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 12
Almonds, soft shell, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 18

FLOWERS.

The demand has improved. Prices have not varied remarkably:

Roses, Camelia, each	50	@5 00
Roses, Japonica, each	25	@1 00
Roses, Malmaison, each	25	@– 75
Roses, Lamarque, each	25	@3 00
Roses, Baron Prevost, ⅌ pot	37	@1 00
Roses, Lion of Combates, ⅌ pot	37	@1 00
Roses, La Reine, ⅌ pot	37	@1 00
Roses, Prince Albert, ⅌ pot	37	@1 00
Roses, Prince Eugene, ⅌ pot	37	@1 00
Roses, Hermosa, ⅌ pot	18	@ 50
Tea Roses, Cloth of Gold, each	50	@1 00
Tea Roses, Giant of Battle, each	37	@1 00
Tea Roses, Saffrano and Sylvain, each	25	@ 50
Rose of Sharon, ⅌ pot	12	@ 37
Fabiana, each	12	@ 50
Running Roses, each	12	@ 50
Oleanders, each	37	@1 00
Zinnia, each	37	@1 00
Acacia, each	37	@ 62
Burchellias, each	25	@1 00
Spiræas, each	25	@ 50
Fuschia, each	20	@ 50
Wallflowers, each	12	@ 25
Polyanthus, each	6	@ 8
Honeysuckles, each	12	@ 50
Stockgillies, each	8	@ 50
Geraniums, each	8	@ 50
Pinks and carnations, ⅌ pot	25	@ 50
Geraniums, Zachary Taylor, each	18	@ 50
Geraniums, Lady Washington, each	18	@ 50
Geraniums, horse-shoe, each	8	@ 50
Geraniums, Rose, each	8	@ 50
Geraniums, Lemon, each	12	@ 25
Geraniums, Oak-leaved, each	12	@ 25
Tulips, each	18	@ 25
Cinerarias, each	12	@ 25
Violets, each	12	@ 18
Mignionette, each	8	@ 13
Dahlias, each	8	@ 12
Verbenas, ⅌ dozen	62½	@1 25
Daisies, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 8
Pansies, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 8
Orange Trees, each	25	@1 00
Lemon Trees, each	25	@1 00

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Trade continues tame; prices of Old Butter and Cheese are declining. Eggs are essentially unchanged.

Butter, State, new, ⅌ ℔	25	@ 27
Butter, State, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 24
Butter, State, selected, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 25
Butter, Ohio, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 18
Cheese, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Cheese, English, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 18
Eggs, nine for	13	@ —
Eggs, eighteen for	25	@ —
Eggs, seventy-two for	1 00	@ —
Honey, ⅌ can	—	@ 50
Honey, Northern, ⅌ bottle	20	@ 25
Honey, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 28
Maple Sugar ⅌ ℔	14	@ 16

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ⅌ doz	—	@ 37
Mangoes, each	—	@ 4
New-York Peppers, ⅌ 100	37	@ 62
Gherkins, ⅌ 100	31	@ 37
Pickled Onions, ⅌ quart	13	@ —
Horse Radish, ⅌ pint bottle	15	@ —
Horse Radish, dry, ⅌ ℔	12½	@ —
Sauer Kraut ⅌ quart	6	@ —
Sardines, ⅌ box	20	@ 25
Sweet Oil, ⅌ quart bottle	31	@ 37
Catsup, Tomato, ⅌ pint bottle	12½	@ —
Catsup, Tomato, ⅌ gallon	—	@ 58
Catsup, Mushrooms, ⅌ gallon	—	@2 58

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 158; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The presiding Elder, the Rev. H. BANGS, will preach SABBATH MORNING, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, and the newly-appointed preacher, the Rev T. G. OSBORN, will preach at 3 o'clock and 7½ in the EVENING. The choir, which has been suspended for several months, will be revived under the charge of a suitable leader, and it is expected that a number of persons from Brooklyn will be present and take part in the singing. All persons are cordially invited to attend. All the seats are free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

POSTPONED.—THE REV. W. M. THOMSON, D. D., having deferred his departure for Syria until May 21, the missionary meeting announced to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle TO-MORROW EVENING is postponed until further notice. The Tabernacle will be open for public worship at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner of Allen and Grand sts., on SUNDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend divine service in a body at the Presbyterian Church in Allen-st., near Grand; the Rev. Mr LUCAS Pastor. Every Veteran is invited. Remember the resolution. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH, will commence to worship TO-MORROW, May 1, in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts. Preaching by the Rev Dr. CALDICOTT at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, in the MORNING—*Glorying in the Cross of Christ*; in the EVENING—*The benefit of an ample supply of pure water.*

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN Heights, corner of Henry and Remsen sts. The Rev R. S. STORRS, Pastor. The services of public worship in this Church will continue to be held in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. On the first Sunday of May (to-morrow) the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—BY SPECIAL request a discourse to the young men of the IXth Ward will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock by JAS B. DUNN, in Lebanon Hall, No 591 Hudson st., and No. 179 Greenwich-st. Subject—*The Foe and the Fight.* Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York.)—The Rev. MOSES BALLOU, of Philadelphia Penn., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs. The Pastor, the Rev. R. R. THOMPSON, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½. The evening discourse will be to the young. The young are respectfully invited to attend.

NOON UNION PRAYER MEETING—HELD daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at No. 13 Old slip, corner Water st. Young men and youth of our City will be the special subject of prayer THIS DAY, (Saturday.) May every Christian who reads this come and bring his friends with him.

A YOUNG MEN'S BAPTIST UNION PRAYER Meeting will be held in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that every Baptist Church in the City will be represented.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. D. W. P. STRICKLAND, of the Book Room. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FAREWELL MEETING OF THE missionaries to Japan, appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, will be held TO-MORROW EVENING in the Rev. Dr. MACAULEY'S Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st.; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. S. R. BROWN, the Rev. G. F. VERBECK and Dr. DUANE B. SIMMONS will each deliver a farewell address, and the Rev Dr. FERRIS, Corresponding Secretary, will give the parting instructions to the mission.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—The second Anniversary will be held on the EVENINGS of May 11 and 11, at No. 718 Broadway. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. James Freeman Clark, Horatio Stebbins, Samuel Longfellow, D. K. Lee, E. G. Holland, A. A. Livermore, Wm. F. Furniss, E. W. Reynolds, J. F. Ware, A. A. Miner, and S. Beswick; also, by Richard Warren, President of the Union, and others.
D. B. HALSTEAD,
Chairman Anniversary Committee.

TO THE FREE CHURCHMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The REV. DR. CAMP hereby gives notice that his connection with the Madison-st. Free Church Mission Chapel, (No. 256), terminates this day. DR. CAMP invites the coöperation of the friends of the Free Church system in organizing a Free Church in this part of the city, where such Church is so much needed. His address is No. 234 Clinton-st., corner of Monroe.

CHORAL SERVICE.—MORNING AND EVENING PRAYER (Prot. Epis. Ch.) will be rendered CHORALLY in the large Chapel of the RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 264 Madison-st., TO-MORROW, May 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The sermons will be delivered by the Rev. N. W. CAMP, D. D. SEATS FREE. All are invited.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-STREET Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st. The sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr McCARTEE of this City. Services at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY, AND *Signs of the Speedy Coming of Christ, to be King over all the Earth*—Preaching on the above subject on SUNDAY, May 1st, at the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, by Elder H. PRATT. In the morning at 10½; afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND other friends of the Bible, without note, comment or other restriction, will point out its truths—as they are distinctly opposed to the errors of Romanism—and answer objections, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THE REV. G. R. McMILLAN (PASTOR elect) will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., in the Lecture Room of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Leight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING—*The Ministry of Angels.* In the AFTERNOON—*The Returning Prodigal.* Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—A SERMON FOR THE Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, will be preached by the Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., preceded by a short abstract of the Annual Report, in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 12th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, May 1, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

MISSIONARY MEETING POSTPONED.—The Rev. W. M. THOMSON, DD., having decided to defer his departure for Syria until May 21, the farewell meeting advertised to be held in the Broadway Tabernacle Church TO-MORROW EVENING, will be postponed until further notice.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Rev. B. PETERS, the Pastor, who has just returned from Europe, will supply the pulpit TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

THE REV. MR. HALL, ASSISTANT MINISTER at St. Timothy's Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Free Episcopal Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near Canal. All are cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

SPIRITUALISM.—R. P. AMBLER IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, May 1; Morning, 10½ o'clock; Evening, 7½. Subject for Evening—*The Innate Tendencies of Human Nature considered as Prophecies of Destiny.*

CHRISTIAN UNION, OF BROOKLYN.—The regular meeting will take place at the Polytechnic Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, May 2, at 8 o'clock precisely. An essay will be read by C. D. NEWMAN, Esq. Subject—*Veneration.* The public are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING—the anniversary of the opening of the church. Services, 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE REV. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College, will preach at the Academy of Music on SUNDAY EVENING next, May 1. Services will commence at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev JOHN WILD, of Brunswick, Me., will (O. V.) preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath-school Meeting every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Boys' Meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE—The second discourse by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on the *Divine Authority of the Words of Jesus,* will be preached in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Sermon by the Rev. W. M. FERNALD. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a reading and conversational meeting in the Lecture room.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER, PASTOR OF the Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING (and every Sunday Evening) in the Home Chapel in 19th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Greenwich and Hudson. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by the Pastor, the Rev. S. M. ADAMS, on *The Methodist Preacher,* and in the EVENING on the *Brevity of Life.* Service also at 3 P. M. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the trance state. Also, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Clinton Hall, Astor place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 15 cents.

THE REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the N. W. Presbyterian Church, 50th st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, May 1. Subject in the Evening—*Mount Calvary, or the Last Eight Days of our Saviour's Life.*

THE REV. GEO. C. ROBINSON WILL preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fleet-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. W. W. HALLOWAY WILL preach at Trenor's Academy, South 8th-st., near 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., until further notice, commencing SUNDAY, May 1.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. Dr. CANFIELD, Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services, 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD, of Westport, C. W., will preach in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH EVENING, May 1. Services at 7½ o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 3d-av., Railroad dépôt between 65th and 66th sts., the Rev. ALBERT B. KING, Minister. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sabbath School 2½ P. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, May 1, by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. JOHN McCURDY OF THE Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, will preach in the Fourth associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts. on SABBATH next (May 1st.) Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

AINSLIE AND EWEN-STREETS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, May 1 by Rev JAMES McDOUGALL, JR., Pastor Elect. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

THE REV. MR. JAMESON WILL PREACH on *The Education of American Youth and our Common Schools,* TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at 50th st. Church, Reformed Dutch, between 2d and 3d avs.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the Eighteenth-st. Baptist Church, one door west of 5th av., TO-MORROW, May 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—A PEW TO LET IN the Middle Aisle; also, one in the South Gallery. Apply at the Church, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. of Broome and Ridge sts. Rev. J. RALSTON SMITH, Pastor.—Services TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

PROFESSOR MATTISON WILL PREACH at Union Chapel corner of Broadway and 39th st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A.M. and at 7½ P.M. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO 207 BOWERY.—Preaching on SABBATH, May 1, by Elder D. J. ROBINSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats are free, and the public are affectionately invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS—West 37th-st., near Broadway. The sermon on SUNDAY MORNING, May 1, will be by the Rt. Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D.

UNITARIANISM IN BROOKLYN.—THE Rev. Dr. FARLEY'S next lecture on Unitarianism will be given at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Atonement.* Seats free.

SLAVERY.—THERE WILL BE A MEETING AT the Chapel in 11th-st., between 3rd and 4th Avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, to consider the Slavery question—both sides to have a hearing. Particulars in the papers of May 2, and 3.

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PARASOLS.
ALL REAL IVORY HANDLES,
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Crossley's Superb Medallion Carpets,
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PLAIN JACONETS,
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FRENCH MANTILLAS,
Of Beautiful Styles,
JUST LANDED
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Will be open
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All goods pertaining to the Upholstery Goods business, are to be found in great variety and at low prices—
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AT 20 CENTS PER YARD;
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A DEMONSTRATION of the
FLORAL KINGDOM, at Retail,
WORTH RECORDING;
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NOT A SPRINKLING,
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of unusual magnificence—popular and full of interest to the INTELLIGENT MILLION.
FLOWERS APPARENTLY ANIMATED
From $6 per bunch down to 25 cents per bunch.
BRIDAL WREATHS,
Faultless.
From $20 per set down to 50 cents each.
For that happy occasion,
For that happy occasion,
the Veil is indispensable,
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ROSES, ROSES, ROSES,
Buds at 50 cents per gross.
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
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ENLARGED THEIR PREMISES,
they have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
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Goods will be retailed at the same prices as sold at wholesale, from the finest velvet to the
cheapest ingrains and
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Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this city or vicinity.

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For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety, style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS,
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With a full assortment of Alexandre's Gloves, to which we specially invite the attention of the Ladies.
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SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON skirts, self-adjusting bustle, best pattern, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring, $11; and 14-spring, for $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

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THE BORNER HAT,
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As well as to their large variety of
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In LEGHORN and BRAID,
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MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES'
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INFANTS', GIRLS' AND BOYS' IMPORTED Leghorn and fancy braid hats and caps in all colors, New and elegant styles at BANTA'S, corner Canal and Wooster-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE GERMAN Protestant girls of high respectability—two for general housework, and one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; also, by several Protestant English, Irish and other girls, of the most reliable habits, situations in good families in City and country. Can be seen this day at the Broadway Agency, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. J. DICKENS, Proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress or general servant for a most faithful, capable servant, highly recommended; will be found an economical person, and a very willing, neat and obliging girl. Also, a situation wanted for a very respectable young girl with good references, to do chamberwork, light work or child's nurse. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of all kinds; has the best of City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or nursery governess by an accomplished American young lady, with the best of City reference; will be found capable in all respects for either of the above situations. Apply at or address No. 292 4th av., near 23d-st., for one week. Also, by a respectable English lady. Apply as above.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of children; also, can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging; has lived in that capacity five years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A COOK AND A LAUNDRESS SITUATIONS in the City or Staten Island, in a private family; the cook makes pastry, soups and jellies; the other, as laundress and chambermaid does up linens in good style; understands mangling; wages $10 and $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d st. Good reference given.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A good situation (permanent preferred) for a very competent and faithful seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting children's garments, and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for three days at her present employers, No. 61 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl who can come well recommended, as seamstress or chambermaid; has no objections to the care of children; wishes to travel with a lady to California. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 Jay-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, ACTIVE, WILLING girl, a situation as thorough waitress, or chambermaid and assist to wait; understands her business well. Has the best of reference. Would go the country. Will be found anxious to please in any way. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TRUSTWORTHY Protestant Scotch young woman, a situation as a good meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing and ironing, and be found competent in every respect; no objection to the country, (any distance;) is highly recommended. Apply at No. 373 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A NEAT and respectable woman; understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread maker; can give City reference, can be seen for two days. Call at No. 133 West 17th st., near the 7th-av. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a respectable young woman; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; has no objection to do chamberwork or to travel with a family; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 233 West 17th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook washer and ironer or to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing and waiting, or general housework in a private family. Best City and country references. Call at No. 205 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist in the washing, or would do all the washing, or would go as laundress and chambermaid; can fill either station perfectly. Call at No. 206 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress in a respectable family; has lived five years in her last place; none but first-class families need apply. Also, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Both can be seen at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 7th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 7th-av., third floor, front room, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands the care of a baby from its birth. Can refer to some of the best families in New-York. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to take care of children and sew, or as waitress. Has good reference. Call at No. 229 East 19th-st., third floor, front room, where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objections to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 113 West 24th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, EFFICIENT YOUNG woman, who is competent for her duties and highly recommended, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and sewer; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 213 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; can be well recommended. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 70 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, and fine washer and ironer; has good City references. Call at No. 239 West 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress in a first-class family; understands hairdressing, doing up ladies fine muslins; also, fluting. Has good City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 276 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a small private family, as good cook and first rate laundress. Call at her present employer's, No. 79 East 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objections to take charge of grown children; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 65 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED Nurse that is capable of taking a baby from its birth. The best of city references given as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 434 4th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and seamstress or as waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 327 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 7 Attorney, between Grand and Division sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing. Has lived in the best of families, to whom she will refer. Call at No. 398 7th-av., corner 35th st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A SITUATION; understands meats, soups poultry, &c., is a good bread and pastry baker, and a first rate getter-up of linens; has no objection to the country; is well recommended. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN A private family; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Good City reference given. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; one that thoroughly understands her business from experience; has first class City reference. Apply No. 116 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children, or to do light chamberwork. City reference given. Call at No. 191 East 13th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, and assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 305 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; understands fine washing and ironing. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 89 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor front room, high stoop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 52 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as first-class cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, the other as laundress. Apply at No. 118 East 14th-st., until Saturday at 12 M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 313 West 19th st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, A SITUATION as housekeeper. The best of City references given and required. Address L. E. R., Box No. 997 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or to go as perfect laundress. The best of City reference from her last employer. Call at 67 West 18th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 100 West 17th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman a steady situation as seamstress; is well acquainted with all kinds of woman's work. Apply at No. 150 Legraw-st., near Hicks, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Apply at No. 34 Essex-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, and to assist with washing and ironing. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; City references. Call, for two days, at No. 8 Boorman-place, West 33d st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, also the training and breaking them to the saddle; has the very best City and country reference; has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City; no objection to the country or any place to live in. Call at Mr. Campbell's, No. 56 4th-av., or address W. E. B., or Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for W. E. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to either City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer's advantage. The best of reference can be produced from his last employer as to capability and character. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Also, the breaking and training of young horses; is willing and obliging. Can give the highest City and country reference, as to honesty, capability and sobriety. Address J. M., No. 79 Bleecker-st., and it will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; would be willing to work in the garden and make himself generally useful round the place; has three years' good character from his last place. Address J. M., at the seed store, No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness; has the best of testimonials from his last employer in the City; is capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden if required, and would devote his time to his employer's advantage. Address N. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man of long experience in this country and Europe. He thoroughly understands his business in all its departments, and will give the very first of city references as to capability, sobriety and industry. A note addressed to G. R. M., Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man without a family, who has lived in this country for 20 years; can refer to any gentleman who he has lived with, or the most respectable in this country; need not mention what his qualifications are until there is an interview, which is of the highest class. A note addressed to P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT man wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches, and will be highly recommended by his present employer with whom he has lived the last four years, and leaves in consequence of his breaking up house in this City. Can be seen at No. 107 9th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman; he is not afraid of work; is a sober, steady man, and a good careful driver; has no objection to the country; can produce good reference. A note addressed to JAMES McELROY, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; he understands his business well; has no objection to go to the country; he can be well recommended by his last employer, where he has lived for two years and a-half. Address E. M., at Morris' grocery store, corner University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable young man; truly understands the care and management of horses, and is a steady and careful driver, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address J. R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener or general service; has eight years' experience in this country; can take care of horses and drive if required; has the best of reference from the country. Call or address W. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by one who can bring the best of City reference, and is willing to act as assistant gardener, and make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address A. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN AN importing or jobbing house, by a young man who has had four years' experience in one of the largest hosiery and men's furnishing houses in the City. Can influence considerable trade. Salary moderate. Address A. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who understands his business; understands the care of horses, is a good and careful driver, is willing to make himself generally useful, is not afraid of work, has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 182, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN FULLY competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is well acquainted with the laying out of a new place, erecting glass houses, &c., &c.; is a practical man in all departments. The best of City references given. Address C. G., care of McIlvain & Young, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single young man of respectability, understanding his business in all its branches, greenhouse, grapery, natural flowers, fruit and vegetables; can take care of horse and carriage if required. Call or address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., with good reference for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A steady, active single young man; prefers to go in the country; is not afraid to work, and will be found a useful man; excellent City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen at Wilson's livery stable, 10th-st., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and will be found civil and obliging; has no objection to City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen, or address B. W., No. 213 Broadway, in the store, for a week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness, is strictly temperate; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the retail dry goods business, for Wilmington, N. C. Salary $50 per month and through ticket provided. Recommendation from last employer for honesty, attention to business, and a fair salesman required. Address J. D., Box No. 592 New York Post-Office, to the 3d May inclusive, stating name, qualification and reference.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; can produce the very best of references; over seven years in his last place; the country preferred. Address J. V., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a married man who understands his business; has lived four years with his last employer; best reference given. No objection to the country; will make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 180 Broadway, or No. 197 Water-st., near Fulton, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man of temperate habits and long experience; he has lived in the most respectable families in England and New-York; has several years' reference from his last place. He can be seen at No. 196 Bowery, in the clothing store, to day and to morrow.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses. The best of City references from his employers. Address P. M., No. 704 Broadway, Mr. Coxhead's harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN TO GO in the country, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business and comes well recommended. Address, for two days, Mr. GOOD WIN, at the office of his late employer, No. 251 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale produce commission house, by a young man; can influence some very desirable consignments, and has some City and out of town trade. Address H. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OF AGE wants a situation; he is a good penman, steady in his habits, and would be satisfied with a small salary. Address, for one week, ADVERTISER, Box No. 604 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener. Address W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A respectable French Protestant man; has good City reference for capability, sobriety, honesty and neatness; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply or address No. 294 4th-av., near 22d st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; 20 years of age; capable of taking charge of an engine, or as porter in a store; will make himself generally useful; speaks French and English. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 310 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address F. S., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in a private family as waiter, or in a genteel boarding-house; would have no objection to either country or City. Can come well recommended. Direct to THOS. MURPHY, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; he understands the business in all its branches; also of steady habits, with good reference. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., N. Y., until engaged. Address F. F. P.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN of unquestionable character and ability, as general indoor servant. A note addressed to Mr. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, for LIN, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A LAW office, by a young man 17 years of age. Has had some experience in an office in this City; writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Address J. W. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A good, private family, by a steady, single man, who understands his business well; has the best City references. Address O. P., No. 809 Broadway, in the chemist's store, near 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION. Understands his business thoroughly. No objection to the country. The very best of city and country reference. Apply or address No. 237 West 18th st. at his present employer's, or F. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of unquestionable character and ability, as general indoor servant. A note addressed to Mr. BEDDOUVE, corner 20th-st. and Broadway, grocery store, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a farm, or as a vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference from his last place. Address A. W., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN OR groom; has the best of City recommendations; leaves his present place because of his employer selling out; fully understands his business. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address H. C. P., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as Coachman; perfectly understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; can come well recommended from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from his last place, where he lived five years; expects the highest wages. Apply at No. 112 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM IN A GENTLEMAN'S stable. Country preferred. Can take care of from 3 to 4 horses, harness and wagons. Can furnish good reference. Address A. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single middle-aged Englishman; best of reference given; three years in his last place. Inquire at No. 361 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, as porter in a store; is not afraid to work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen in the store, No 16 Horatio st., one door from 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN SOME respectable private family, by a very capable man who can produce the best of City reference. Please call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener and to take care of horses, in the City or country. The best of reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 472 4th-st., rear house.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF PELOUZE & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. He is well acquainted with the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures. The best of references will be given. Address Box No. 1848 New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE PRINTING Business on a Country Newspaper. Apply at room No. 50 Ley st. House, this morning between 8 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION in this City, a gentleman, unincumbered with a family, to act as special agent for the indenturing of children, and to discharge other duties in connection therewith. To a well educated Christian layman, who is a good disciplinarian, and one whose heart would be in the work, a liberal salary will be paid, and permanent employment given. Address Box No. 2,931 Post-office.

WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT NURSE, WHO IS now engaged, wishes to meet with a family or invalid lady going to Europe, or will take an engagement; has the best City references from the highest ladies. Inquire at No. 53 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 12 MEN AND 20 girls, to burnish silver-plated ware. None but experienced hands need apply.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner Broadway and Broome-st.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ASSISTANT DENTIST; also an operator. Apply at PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. The applicants by mail will state their age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and wages required, &c. No notice taken of those not complying with the above.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SHORT distance in the country, a woman as cook, washer and ironer, and who understands baking and milking. None need apply who are not well recommended. Apply this day at No. 116 William st., second story, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHILD'S NURSE AND to do the washing for two; a middle aged woman preferred; one capable of taking care of a child from its birth; American, German or colored. Apply at No. 47 West 27th-st., first house east of 6th-av.

WANTED—A BUYER AND SALESMAN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house; one thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who can influence trade. Address Box No. 1,421 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—A GERMAN, ENGLISH OR FRENCH girl as nurse; also, a colored girl as waitress. Apply at No. 74 Union-place, corner 19th st.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS; ALSO A CHAIR-maker; constant employment for steady workmen.
S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 24th-st.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, A GRADUATE OF one of the first institutions in France, with many years experience in teaching all that is required for an accomplished education, wishes a situation either in a family or school, to be entirely there, or to be occupied only some hours in the day; the best of references. Address No. 511 6th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes an engagement as resident governess in a family in the city or country; her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Latin, and Italian; best references given and required. Address S. R. H., Teacher, Station F., Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A BOYS' SCHOOL, NEAR NEW-York, a gentleman teacher of Music, German, Drawing and Gymnastics; a desirable home and a moderate salary given. The Principal will meet parties from 2 to 4 o'clock, at No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 4.

A TEACHER WISHES TO DEVOTE A few hours to private tuition, at pupil's residence or his own. Terms very moderate. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, or Box No. 122 Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A TUTOR, TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country to instruct several children; must be well educated, and in every way competent. Address, with reference, Box No. 1,470 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IRON MOULDERS FOR FINE CASTINGS. Apply at the Globe Iron Foundry, No. 211 East 28th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Martha—Lucrezia Borgia.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Antony and Cleopatra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Charlotte Corday—Jealous Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Box and Cox.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Les Premieres Armes de Richelieu—Furnished Apartments.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gotham—Pongo—Our Gal.

NATIONAL THEATRE—O'Nolan's Vow—Object of Interest—Rugantino.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¾ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5¾ A. M. and	3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and	4¾ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5¾ A. M. and 2	P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, April 30, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Official dispatches received at the War Department from Gen. Johnston, commander of the forces in Utah, fully confirm the statements of our special correspondent relative to the existing troubles in the Territory. The Secretary of War fully approves of the course pursued by Gen. Johnston in his controversy with Gen. Cumming. The dispatches have been submitted to the President, who is represented to be in much embarrassment at the turn which affairs have taken.

A formal demand was made yesterday by Señor. Mata for the archives of the Mexican Legation, but the person in whose charge they have been left being absent from Washington, no definite action could be taken.

Mr. Yelverton, the President of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, was notified by Señor Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, a few days since, that the charter of the Company has been forfeited by the Nicaraguan Congress because its obligations had not been fulfilled.

It is thought that Judge Greenwood, of Arkansas, will accept the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Two fires are reported in our telegraphic column this morning. The Catholic Church in Portsmouth, Va., was burned on Thursday night, the loss, over insurance, being about $13,000. The pictures and vestments were saved. Robinson's button factory, in Waterbury, Conn., was burned yesterday morning, the fire having been set by an incendiary.

There was a highly interesting discussion yesterday in the Quarantine Convention, on the contagious character of yellow fever, elicited by a resolution offered by Doctor Alex. H. Stevens, to the effect that in the absence of any satisfactory evidence of the contagious character of the disease, personal quarantine might be safely abolished. Doctor Francis opposed, and Doctors Stevens, Snow and others urged the adoption of the resolution. It was adopted, by a vote of 70 to 4. In the evening the Convention was the City's guest, at a magnificent banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Fourteenth-street poisoning case is to be the subject of a second investigation—Margaret Burke, who was originally arrested on the charge of administering the poison, but who was released by the Coroner's Jury, having been again arrested yesterday on the same charge. The examination is to take place before Justice Welsh, who issued the warrant of arrest. Coroner Schirmer is the complainant, and it is understood that new developments have occurred since the inquest, telling strongly against the accused, and compelling her rearrest.

The trial of Policeman McCune, charged with disobeying the Metropolitan Police authorities while he was a member of the old municipal forces was continued yesterday before the Police Commissioners. It will probably be concluded to-day.

In the Old Police cases, a single alternative *mandamus* was issued yesterday in the Supreme Court, to test the right of the men, under the late decision of the Court of Appeals, to recover their back pay.

The Stephens case was yesterday brought up before Justice Roosevelt in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on the settlement of the bill of exceptions prepared by the prisoner's counsel.

As the first of May falls this year on Sunday, our annual saturnalia of housekeepers is deprived of half its turmoil by being divided between Saturday and Monday. But the City was in considerable of a hubbub yesterday by movers, and the toil and trouble will be still greater to-day.

Cotton was very dull yesterday. Prices were nominal. Flour was in lively demand, at firmer rates. Grain was lightly dealt in. Pork was freely purchased, but at reduced prices for new mess. Lard was depressed. Beef was in fair demand. A better inquiry prevailed for Sugars. Coffee and Rice were in moderate request. Tobacco was quiet. The movements in other commodities were restricted.

The Tribune's Argal.—When Mr. Choate was once rebuked rather tartly by a Chief Justice of Massachusetts more noted for his law than for his politeness, he turned to a brother lawyer and observed, in a "stage whisper," "Our Chief Justice is not much of a lawyer, but he certainly is a perfect gentlemen." In like manner we are tempted to say of our cotemporary of the *Tribune*, that while it is not at all fanatical, it is certainly the most logical journal in the world.

The Times fares ill at its hands for venturing to assert that while adultery goes unwhipt of justice, mortal men will be forgiven by their fellows for punishing it in their own way. "Was not Mr. Sickles once a State Senator of New-York," says the *Tribune*, "and did he ever bring in a law for the punishment of adultery; Was not the Editor of the Times himself once a New-York legislator, and did *he* ever bring in such a law? How, then, dares the Times talk in this abominable way?" What effect a New-York law could have been expected to have upon the criminal code of Washington our enlightened cotemporary does not vouchsafe to suggest. And he evidently *disremembers* that the brief but brilliant Congressional career of the Editor of the *Tribune* was more marked by a financial fervor of hostility to the iniquity of much mileage, than by any philanthropic devotion to the reform of criminal legislation in respect of adultery and its kindred causes.

Will the Editor of the *Tribune* admit that he is "estopped" from complaining of everything in our National Legislation upon which he made no motion of amendment while the Capitol glowed with the light of his countenance? How dare he complain, for instance, of the ways and works of General Walker, when he might so easily have procured the passage of a law providing that every man who should so much as speak of "fillibustering" should be instantly hung, drawn and quartered? Had he done his duty in this respect, how little trouble we should have had with Nicaragua! And, to use his own words, there would "then have been some shadow of excuse for his logic." But now, "what excuse is there?"

Douglas and the Democracy.

While Senator Douglas is reported to be in Washington, trying to make his peace with the Administration, the State Committee of Illinois, taking advantage of his absence, have expelled him formally and decisively from the Democratic Party. Its bull of excommunication will be found in another part of this morning's Times. It is a curious document, and will repay perusal. In form it is an address from the Committee to the people of Illinois;—but in fact it is an elaborate exposition of the grounds and necessities of *party discipline*. It sets forth the organization of the Democratic Party,—showing how it begins with the primary or township meetings, by which delegates are elected to County Conventions, which, in turn, provide for State, Legislative and Congressional caucuses, and the former of these again send representatives to the National Convention,—which is "the highest tribunal known to the organization of the party, exercises a *controlling power* over the Democracy of the whole Union," and "settles *authoritatively* all questions touching the organization or the policy of the party." Closely connected with this supreme tribunal is the Congressional caucus, made up of the Democratic members of Congress, which, during the sessions, "decides authoritatively all party questions, administers the party law, determines what shall be made party questions, and exercises a general supervision and control over the interests of the party throughout the Union."

To these various tribunals, in their several gradations, all Democrats must yield a prompt and implicit obedience. They may have their private opinions,—may even indulge, quietly and stealthily, in the luxury of a conscience;—but neither the one nor the other must be allowed to interfere with fealty to the party authorities. *Their* decisions "must be respected and obeyed." And to secure such a result, "there must be a party discipline, to be administered by party authorities—a mode and means of *enforcing obedience* to the decisions of the party." The party "must visit the penalty of the Democratic law upon all offenders, if it would not have treason and rebellion in its ranks in every part of the Union." And that penalty is *expulsion*. Any man who violates the laws of the party, and refuses to submit to its decisions, must be "expelled from its ranks."

These are the general principles laid down in this Address. Their special application is to the case of Mr. Douglas. He has opposed the President and the Congressional Caucus on the Lecompton question, has denounced their action and defeated their measures, and insisted upon his own interpretation of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, in open defiance of the "legitimate expounders of the party law." Therefore, say the authors of this Address: "We impeach him before the party, for his rebellion against party usages," and demand his ignominious expulsion from the party ranks.

So far as Mr. Douglas is concerned we care very little for this demonstration. He is quite able to take care of himself,—and holds a position from which he may very well treat such ebullitions and menaces with contempt. But as an open and bold proclamation of the absolute *tyranny of party*, over the judgment and the will of individuals, it is a demonstration of some importance. We are quite apt to assume that this is a free country,—that every man is at perfect liberty to act upon his own convictions of justice and of right,—and that although parties must and will and should exist, their only office is to *bring* together men who think alike, and, therefore, wish to *act* together. But this is a very grave mistake. We are not compelled by the bayonet, it is true,—nor by fear of prison or of exile,—to throw aside our own opinions and our own consciences, and act as others dictate. But the whole power and energy of party discipline is brought to bear upon us to produce the same result. We may *think* as we like,—but we must *act* as the authorities of the party dictate. The only choice left us is, either to abandon our own convictions or quit the party.

This absolutism of party tyranny is one of the standing reproaches which foreigners bring against us. But we have never seen it quite so openly avowed as in this address of the Illinois State Committee. We can assure political leaders that the effect of establishing such a rigor of party discipline will be to drive from all party relations the men who *have* any opinions and convictions of their own,—and to leave the entire management of party matters in the hands of the venal crew who profess opinions merely as a means of obtaining power. Perhaps this is the precise object at which these men aim. If so, they are reasonably sure of reaching it.

Taking Needless Trouble.

There is said to be a project on foot, in the South at present, for the holding of a Convention at Vicksburg, Miss., to form a new Southern party, upon the basis of opposition to those laws of the United States which there is no chance of having repealed in the ordinary way; amongst others, the neutrality laws, the Slave-trade laws, and the navigation laws. Unless, however, the facilities for spouting, offered by the existing commercial conventions and caucuses, are insufficient for the more voluble of the fire-eaters, it seems to us that any such move is very unnecessary. We should be sorry to interfere with the arrangements of any true-hearted son of the South, whose present opportunities of letting off speeches are limited; but it seems to us that the South does not, at present, suffer any inconvenience from the laws in question.

If they don't like these laws, we are painfully aware that they have the remedy in their own hands. They may save themselves a world of trouble by treating them all as they are treating the laws against the Slave-trade, and the Neutrality laws—refusing to obey them. Let them go on just as if there were no such acts in existence. The United States may now and then institute proceedings against the violators of them, and proceedings, we admit, are troublesome—but not very The jury will not convict any of them; the damage and inconvenience caused by the ceremony of a trial, beyond the loss of time, are very trifling.

Besides, we do not see how a trial now and then could be avoided, even if a convention were held, and the most soul-stirring resolutions were passed at it. We presume the promoters of it do not propose, for the present, to dissolve the Union, and as long as they remain in it, no matter what noble resolves they may form, the Courts will now and then take cognizance of their violations of the law. So we think the contemplated gathering of brave men might be dispensed with without injury to the country. May is generally a busy month throughout the South, and "the chivalry" are generally needed at their own homes. The whisky and tobacco at Vicksburg are no better than in other places and the labor of fire-eating oratory in hot weather may prove damaging to other constitutions besides that of the United States.

The Last of our Steamships.

With very much the feelings of that coming New-Zealander, who, standing upon the ruins of London Bridge, is to bewail the desolation of the mighty metropolis, may the passenger along West-street regard that small squadron of American steamers which lies dry-rotting at the Canal-street dock. The sight can hardly fail to suggest recollections of a gallant rivalry in ocean steam navigation, upon which only a few years ago we entered so courageously, and in which we so splendidly triumphed; and to remind us how completely we have abandoned the contest to our beaten competitors. Never was a brilliant career so speedily ended. Men already look back at the achievements of their once favorite *Atlantic* or *Baltic* as upon a tale half-mythical, or as a forgotten dream. The idea of American enterprise in that direction is relinquished. The Cunarder, so jealously regarded only the other day, has the ocean-course to itself; and the era of marvellous trans-Atlantic passages has passed away. The latter point may be of third-rate consequence, but not so the decline of our foreign intercourse by steam. The fact we beg the reader to consider.

The present season opens with three lines additional to those which plied between Europe and America at the opening of last spring. We allude to the Galway and the Bremen connections, and that announced as hereafter to unite Quebec with Glasgow. These additions constitute an aggregate of nine steamships. Vessels have also been added to the line connecting Quebec and Portland with Liverpool; and the Cunard Company is obliged to employ a subsidiary line to assist its mail steamers. The entire fleet, thus reinforced, and now actually enumerated as in service between ports of Canada and the United States, and those of Europe, numbers *forty-five* steamships, a majority of which are of the first-class, and all profitably employed. And of these forty-five, only *five* belong to American owners! The subjoined table will furnish the precise evidence of this disproportion:

STEAMERS NOW ANNOUNCED AS IN SERVICE, OWNED BY SUBJECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Africa,
Alps,
America,
Anglo Saxon,
Arabia,
Asia,
Bohemian,
Canada,
Cambria,
Circassian,
City of Baltimore,
City of Manchester,
City of Washington,
Edinburgh,
Etna,
Europa,
Glasgow,
Hungarian,
Indian,
John Bell,
Jura,
Kangaroo,
Lebanon,
Niagara,
North American,
North Briton,
Nova Scotian,
Pacific,
Persia,
Prince Albert,
United Kingdom,
Vigo—32.

STEAMERS NOW ANNOUNCED AS IN SERVICE, OWNED BY CITIZENS OF THE HANSE TOWNS.

Bavaria,
Borussia,
Bremen,
Hammonia,
New-York,
Saxonia,
Teutonia,
Weser—8.

STEAMERS NOW ANNOUNCED AS IN SERVICE, OWNED BY AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Arago,
Ariel,
Fulton,
Ocean Queen,
Vanderbilt—5.

Of the vessels enumerated under the latter schedule, but two, it will be noted, were plying during the past Winter; and but three are in actual service.

Nor does this presentation place the disproportion in its most effective light. It is only by reference to the aggregate tonnage of these lines, that we ascertain how inconspicuous is the part played in this business by American shipping:

	Approximate Tonnage.
British Steamships	61,000
German Steamships	20,000
American Steamships	12,000

Thus, but *one-sixth* of the whole Transatlantic steam service is conducted by American steam shipping. Our lines connecting us with Germany, and our lines connecting us with Liverpool, are no longer existing. The only business still enjoyed by American enterprise is that of France, through the port of Havre; the French Government declining to create a steam-mercantile navy for itself. This remnant, however, finds employment for but two American bottoms the year round; the Vanderbilt ships sailing only upon Summer seas, and this season in all probability in sheer destitution of better employment

Such is the actual condition of our merchant steam-service. While Great Britain employs 2,000 steam vessels in her foreign mercantile and postal system, the entire steam-shipping of the United States, in the same department, is confined to seven vessels—the *Tennessee*, running from Louisiana to Mexico for a few months of the year, and *Isabel*, from Charleston to Havana, included in the estimate. It is hardly, perhaps, necessary to remind the reader that the Aspinwall steamers and those which touch at Cuba, *en route* to New-Orleans, belong strictly to our coast-wise service.

But disheartening as this view of the subject unquestionably is, the future is without better promise. Our French relic of European trade is to be subjected to a competition during the present season, which will in all probability seriously diminish, if it fail utterly to destroy it. Hitherto the two Liverpool and New-York lines have competed for the French business, through the extremely disadvantageous method of auxiliary steamships running between Havre and Liverpool.

The protracted voyage thus entailed in reaching the Mersey has enabled the American vessels to hold their own against emulation conducted at such disadvantage. But we have changed all that. Already both of the Liverpool companies have fixed their eyes upon Queenstown, Ireland, as the better point of junction between their main and auxiliary lines; an amendment which goes a great way to destroy the advantage enjoyed by the American company. The voyage by the connecting British steamers must be shortened one or two days, and the freight proportionally under the new arrangement. The chances are that even this last fragment of American Transatlantic service must yield to such pressure. The Vanderbilt steamers, which always succumb to the first frost, will of course withdraw in the Fall; the *Fulton* and *Arago* must, we fear, be driven to the same course; and thus by New-Year's Day there is every reason to apprehend the entire suspension of intercourse between America and Europe by vessels owned in this country.

Without attempting to point the moral which this melancholy maritime story will probably suggest to many minds, we leave the subject as a profitable topic for popular reflection.

Financial Management of the Tract Society.—We publish this morning a letter from the Rev. R. S. Cook in vindication of the colportage system of distributing books and tracts from complaints which have been made against it in various quarters. The controversy on this point grows out of that which has for some time been carried on concerning the Slavery question with which, however, it has no legitimate connection. Efforts have been made to show that the financial management of the Society in this respect contrasts unfavorably with that of the London Society, which is entirely on a different basis.

Mr. Cook's letter enters into detail upon the subject, and gives the whole matter a thorough investigation. He insists that our system is not only the most effective in its results, but that it is also the most economical in its agencies, and that the attempts to disparage it by comparisons with the English system are very unfair and utterly inconclusive. Mr. Cook's familiarity with the subject in all its aspects renders him eminently qualified to do it justice. His letter will be read with interest.

Austrian Notions of the Congress.

The annotations of the Cabinet of Vienna on the propositions submitted by Great Britain as the basis of an amicable settlement of the Italian difficulty, which we published yesterday, are about the most curious specimens of diplomatic composition with which the world has been favored for many a day. As an illustration of how conciliatory a "great power" may be without conceding anything, they are well worthy of preservation. The British set forth the various topics which, in their opinion, the Peace Congress would have to discuss in order to arrive at any settlement of the existing difficulty. Point the first was, therefore "the means of assuring the maintenance of peace between Austria and Sardinia." This, of course, when put forward by a mediator, indicates a compromise—the meeting of the hostile parties on some common ground, and a concession of some sort from each of them. If it meant nothing but the administration of a rebuke to Sardinia, and a guarantee on the part of the other Powers that so much of her policy as had led to the existing complications should be at once and forever abandoned, it would no longer be the suggestion of an arbitrator, but of a partisan, and would amount to a declaration of adhesion to Austria on the part of Great Britain. Austria, however, accepts it as a basis of discussion, in a sense of her own, as follows:

> "Observations of the Cabinet of Vienna.—The Congress shall examine the means of bringing back Sardinia to the fulfillment of her international duties, and shall consider the measures to be taken to avoid the return of the present complication."

In other words, if Sardinia will acknowledge herself wholly in the wrong, and promise never to do so again, Austria will recede and disarm. "Measures to prevent the return of the present complication" are clearly, in the Austrian sense, measures which will prevent Sardinia from ever again remonstrating against Austrian maladministration, and moreover, from exhibiting any longer, in contrast to Austrian misrule, the spectacle within her own territory of liberty and order combined. The *example* of Sardinia is far more dangerous to Austria than her armies.

Austria consents to *discuss* the evacuation of the Roman States, and of reforms in the administration of the other States; but the adoption of any measure of reform is to be left to the States themselves. This also concedes nothing, for as long as Austrian influence is maintained in Italy by the presence of large armies, no Italian Prince, whose administration needs reforming, will ever reform it. An arrangement precisely similar to the one now suggested by Count Buol, was made in 1831. Reforms were recommended to the Pope, with the consent of Austria, but under the advice of Prince Metternich, His then Holiness declined to adopt them.

Austria is willing to produce her secret treaties with the Italian States, in virtue of which she interferes in their internal administration, and occupies their territory with her troops, provided the other Powers do the same, "but on condition that their validity shall not be questioned." This is begging the whole question. One of the leading objects of the impending war—one of the great uses of the proposed Congress, is to test the validity of those treaties. To admit it beforehand, is to propose to act a farce. It is like submitting a private difference to arbitration, provided one of the parties would first acknowledge himself altogether in the wrong.

The last proposal of Great Britain, that "the territorial arrangements and treaties of 1815 shall not be touched," Austria eagerly accedes to; but this can never form a basis for negotiation as matters stand. The existing quarrel can never be settled with those treaties and those territorial arrangements standing intact. They were based on a principle which was *de facto* repudiated in 1830, by all the great powers, viz.: that the inhabitants of a country had nothing to do with the choice of its government. France was as firmly secured to the House of Bourbon by the treaties of 1815 as Lombardy to Austria, but no one questioned the right of the French people to afford practical proofs of their dissent from the arrangement by the Three Days of July. If peace can only be secured on the basis of the inviolability of those treaties, the war is virtually begun.

Spain Finds a Friend.—It was only the other day that a Spanish Premier found it necessary to protest that Spain sought no alliance with the great Powers, in view of her American relations. In the absence of that potential support, however, she appears to be seeking strength in an unexpected quarter. Portugal has never taken rank as a first-rate Power; nor has it been the practice to regard an alliance with the Braganzas as a considerable element of security. It is between Portugal and Spain that an alliance of the strictest sort, in fact, a federal union, to be styled the "Iberic Confederation," is now contemplated, and agitated with prodigious success in both countries. So far, indeed, has the project advanced that the articles of partnership, twenty in number, have been actually drafted and published; the initial article reading thus:

> "From the date of the ratification of the present treaty, there shall be established between the Kingdom of Portugal, and her natural sister, the Spanish Monarchy, an alliance offensive and defensive, and a perfect solidarity in all international questions hereafter to arise, or which may be actually unadjusted with any other nation."

Here is a serious piece of business for Ostend manifest-predestinarians, be they in the President's House, or among the Florida Keys. Spain is not alone in her danger. Behind and above her formidable fleets and armaments, is that protecting genius Lusitania, ready, in the name of a common ancestry, to do battle upon all unsettled Spanish quarrels, with any nation in the world. The fact puts a new face upon our Spanish relations. We may be prepared to quarrel over Cuba with Spain single-handed; but with Portugal to boot, a power ranking quite as high in all the elements of military strength as Paraguay, that surely would be an enterprise at which the most daring of us might well hesitate, and desist.

Pauperism in the State of New-York—Startling Facts.

In this year's report of the Children's Aid Society of New-York City, the efficient and devoted Secretary of that most admirable charity speaks, with not unnatural feeling, of the painful fact, that the wealthiest citizens of the Metropolis have contributed least to the funds of the Society, during the past very trying year. No man who considers for a moment the general condition of our public organizations of all kinds can be surprised at this circumstance. If there are few countries in which the rights of man are so earnestly preached and so vigorously maintained as in America, there are few, also, in which the duties of property are not more steadily fulfilled. In the Old World, generations of superiors and inferiors have taught each other the lesson of inter-dependence. The poor of Europe have learned to look up to the rich for support and encouragement. The rich of Europe have learned to recognize themselves as in a measure responsible for the common welfare. The same relations which have bred so many social follies and so much political wrong in the European communities have created, also, a vast system of charitable obligations—a kind of feudalism of benevolence, upon which the modern commercial doctrines of *laissez-faire* have as yet hardly begun to make an impression.

In this country very opposite influences have been at work. The American grows up in a spirit of absolute self-reliance which distinguishes him completely, for good and ill, from his fellow man in Europe. If he amasses wealth, the habits and the law of the land leave him to dispose of it altogether at his own will. He pays his taxes, and unless he chances to be of finer and more Christian mould than very many men who give their lives to heaping up riches can reasonably expect to be, there is the end of his sense of public obligation. In the European States, on the contrary, the poor-rate or the Church knocks at the door of Dives steadily, with its demand upon his purse, and he is not suffered to forget, if he does not choose to remember, that the poor are always with him, and that he must serve the State in aiding them.

The charities of America, abundant and generous as they are, lack, therefore, the disciplined, available, and well-organized character which belongs to the charities of Europe. Any emergency of suffering, any crisis of calamity, will always evoke from the American heart such a response as we gave, for instance, to the wail of Ireland when her dying millions welcomed our war-ships, laden with the corn of the wealthy West, as the brethren of Joseph hailed the mercy of their princely kinsman. But the evils that have sprung up almost unheeded amongst ourselves, the famine that walks on our streets; the helpless misery that lies down to die in the ditches of our own teeming fields; these come upon us like a thief in the night. Everybody in America habitually supposes everybody else to be taking care of himself. Everybody imagines that on the whole. we are a people so prosperous, so rich in opportunities of labor, so thoroughly guaranteed by the absence of depressing restrictions upon individual exertion, and by the ample verge our vast dominion gives to enterprise, speculation and elastic personal will, that it can hardly be possible for any large class of Americans, or of residents in America, to need steady supervision, or the regimented relief of a regular and systematic charity.

To this habit of the American mind rather than to any particular hardness of heart, or indifference to human suffering and the claims of innocent misery, should be attributed, we are sure, the lamentable fact upon which the Secretary of the *Children's Aid Society* dwells with so much natural earnestness and pathos. It is pitiable, indeed, that a charity which works as few other charities can, directly and palpably in the interest of all who hold or hope to hold that property whose value is contingent upon the public order and the general honesty of the community, should go a-begging in vain at the doors which should give it the warmest welcome. But we of the New World have an education to make in this as in many other matters. It is hardly to be wondered at that we should be slow to recognize the great social duties which have come upon us with social changes hardly yet fulfilled in their complete significance, and brought about by the silent operation of causes over which few of us have had the leisure to keep a strict and steady watch.

The problems of Pauperism, the trials of that frightful disease of modern societies for which rich and free and energetic England was first among the nations forced to find a name, are new to us in America. But they are upon us; their hideous presence appears in the near horizon of our national history: and it becomes us to begin to look them frankly in the face, to measure their probable virulence in our own country, and to provide betimes to meet them. We shall have the advantage, in dealing with them, of all the experience of Europe, added to the strength of an empire whose resources are yet in their first stage of real development, and of a social constitution not easily to be shaken by such disorders.

The idea of pauperism has hitherto been associated by most Americans almost exclusively with the Old World, and especially with that kingdom of Great Britain in which the evil has been most resolutely and scientifically treated. How many of us are prepared to hear that pauperism has waxed, in this Empire State of New-York, almost in the same ratio with its waning in England and Scotland and Ireland? How many, not only of the rich men who have had "no time" to think of "Children's Aid Societies," and such like exceptional efforts to relieve what they doubtless regard as exceptional distresses, but of the thoughtful observers of our New-York life, and of the progress of this great State, are prepared to hear that, at this moment, *in New-York, pauperism is far more formidable in amount, and the means of assuaging it far less abundant, than in Ireland itself*—that desolated Ireland, whose name has become synonymous with suffering, destitution and national paralysis. Yet such is the simple truth; a truth not to be mended by blinking its reality, and worthy of the gravest consideration of every loyal citizen.

The Secretary of the State of New-York has just published his Annual Report on the Statistics of the Poor. This report has been drawn up with commendable care by the Secretary, Mr. Tucker, who complains, as it was his duty to do, of many delays and carelessnesses in sending returns to his office, on the part of the County Superintendents charged with collecting and collating the records of pauperism throughout the State. In many cases these returns are so palpably inaccurate as to affect their value materially, and it is not yet too late to call the attention of the Legislature to this fact. The character and prosperity of the State are gravely concerned in the establishment of the exact truth in regard to this question of pauperism. The heaviest items in the report now before us are unhappily the most exact, and the results to which they point are so extremely serious as to give a fresh and special importance to the topic.

It appears then from the report of the Secretary that the whole number of paupers relieved throughout the State of New-York, during the year 1858, was 261,155,—constituting upon the State population of 3,500,000 a ratio of between *seven* and *eight per cent.* In other words, one in every *thirteen* of the population of the Empire State was, during the past year, thrown upon a public charity, so little prepared or organized to meet a demand so appalling, that it could only disburse in the face of it a sum of $1,401,391 38,—equal to a rate of about *forty cents per capita* upon the population, and to an expenditure of a little over five dollars upon each individual relieved. If we reduce these figures, by an allowance of *sixty thousand* for exaggeration in the numbers of the claimants upon the State relief, (although there is nothing to show that the errors of the report are not as manifold upon the side of inadequacy,) we shall have a total of 200,000 people, the making of a great city, constituting a ratio of nearly *six per cent.* upon our population.

Absolutely considered this showing is dark enough. But what shall we say of its relative significance? During the same year the paupers of England and Wales, upon a population of 19,045,000, numbered 885,000, making a ratio of but *four and six-tenths per cent.* upon the whole; the paupers of Scotland were 115,213, or a ratio of *three and nine-tenths per cent.* upon a population of 3,035,062; and the paupers of Ireland were but 56,910, or a ratio of *nine-tenths of one per cent.* on a population of 6,500.000. In other words, the pauperism of New-York, as published officially to the world, remains, after the most liberal deductions made for hypothetical mistakes, more than *one per cent.* in advance of that of England and Wales; more than *two per cent.* in advance of that of Scotland, and more than *five per cent. in advance of that of Ireland!* At the same time the poor-rates, as we may call them, of New-York, while they proportionately exceed those of Ireland, fall far short of the rates both of Scotland and England. We seem indeed to be standing in reference to our helpless poor, very much where England stood immediately upon the close of that prosperous 15th century, in which the wages of labor had risen so steadily and universally that Parliament undertook to keep them down by law. With the increase of town populations, the multiplication of trades, and growth of general employment, England at large had prospered enormously, while her agriculture dwindled, and the first shock of revulsion throwing vast numbers of her population out of their means of livelihood, generated the dread phenomenon of modern pauperism. This phenomenon was welcomed by the sixteenth century at first with the whip and the branding-iron; "valiant vagabonds" were scourged home to work, and finding no work to do were driven back into vagabondage and so to the gallows. This process was soon, however, found to be quite ineffectual; and Poor-laws came into being by the will of Elizabeth. England was forced to recognize the fact of pauperism and to deal with it.

It has been brought home to us in our turn, in circumstances infinitely more favorable to the solution of the problem; in a happier century of clearer light, and in a land of resources more ample and expansive. We need not shrink from grappling with the odious shape. But our first concern must be to measure its proportions; honestly and boldly to recognize its existence; to familiarize ourselves with the startling reality of its presence and its power.

Prospective Mitigation of the Rigors of Quarantine.

The Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, which for three days past has been in session in this city, signalized itself by its action yesterday. Pending the consideration of a report which leaned decidedly to the abolition of all quarantine, Dr. Alexander R. Stevens, on Thursday, offered a resolution which he thought would do much, if adopted, toward mitigating the rigors of quarantine, and still diminish nothing of its protective force. On reading it, the Convention seemed decidedly unwilling to commit itself to it; finally Dr. Stevens proposed to table it for the day, saying there were still some contagionists extant, and he wished to give them a fair chance to defend the existing customs if they could.

Yesterday, the resolution was the first thing in order, and it occupied the close attention of the body for nearly five hours, when it was adopted by a vote of 70 ayes to 4 nays. The following is the resolution:

> *Resolved*, That in the absence of any evidence establishing the conclusion that yellow-fever has ever been conveyed from one person to another, it is the opinion of this Convention that the personal quarantine of yellow-fever cases may be safely abolished, provided that fomites of every kind be rigidly restricted.

When the composition of the Convention that deliberately adopted this proposition is remembered, its importance will be appreciated. It was not a medical gathering, and yet probably a greater array of medical talent, and experience upon this specialty, will not assemble at Louisville in attendance upon the National Medical Association next week. The great body of delegates were men familiar not only with yellow-fever, typhus, small-pox and cholera—the four diseases against which we erect Quarantine barriers, but also intimate with the operation of the Health laws in all our seaboard Cities, and eminently competent to decide between the conflicting interests of commerce and of the public health. The laymen freely confessed the delicacy of voting upon a medical question, but almost unanimously agreed that their observation confirmed the almost unanimous testimony of the physicians, that the quarantine of *persons* infected with or exposed to yellow fever, was unnecessary. The venerable Dr. Francis stood up, a mile-stone faithfully indicating the sentiment of 50 years ago; but on the vote only one physician took position alongside of him. It would be difficult for legislatures hereafter, we suspect, against so solid a body of competent witnesses, to insist upon the enactment or continuance of laws that enforce *personal* quarantine. Indeed, at most ports this matter is left very much, by law, to the discretion of Health-officers, and hence we may expect to see an immediate modification of those restrictions which, more than any other, have made quarantines odious and oppressive; for the very men who hold the power in their hands to relax these stringent inhibitions were part and portion of this Convention.

The doctrine of the resolution embraces this reform—that persons in health arriving in port on board of ships infected with yellow fever, may with propriety be permitted to land—their baggage and exposed clothing only being subject to delay. That persons arriving sick of yellow fever, having been carefully washed and their clothing changed, may be taken directly to their homes or to the City hospitals—and that there is not the shadow of a foundation for alarm on their account.

A great deal of the barbarism of the quarantines no doubt has grown out of the feeling on the part of the people, that a man sick with yellow fever bears in his own person the seeds of the disease, which by contact will be communicated to others, precisely as a small-pox patient does. Dr. STEVENS challenged all the experience of the veterans in yellow fever practice and observation, to name one case that looked to such a conclusion. The challenge was not accepted. If the public are willing to take the word of the doctors for anything, they ought to take it here. If they think any more highly of medical testimony for its indorsement by laymen thoroughly versed in the subject, in the results of this Quarantine Convention they have such an indorsement most emphatically stated.

WHO KILLED THE HEALTH BILL?—Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE, at the last meeting of the City Sanitary Association, pulled aside the curtain, and let the world look in upon the death-scene of the late Health bill. The General's spirit being stirred, he explains the vision graphically and without meal in his mouth. He charges that Mayor TIEMANN, a member of the Association, was the "*tu, Brute*," and that the Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER was the "envious Casca." The refreshingly honest reasons that these gentlemen give for their stabs are all set down in our report (published in another column) of the proceedings of the Association. The General gives currency to a charge against Mr. Clerk RICHARDSON, of the Assembly, which upon investigation will, without a doubt, prove to be an utter mistake. It is not at all like him. The General erred in making 64 members a quorum to pass the bill so cherished by the Sanitary reformers; 66 were needed, but we have no doubt that if urged, a leaf from his book of lobby-memoranda would supply the two more traitors needed to complete the story. The bill is dead, but all the signs are that it will have a brilliant resurrection next January.

LAW AND PUBLIC OPINION.—The Southern journals are just beginning to realize the difficulty of enforcing a law which is directly contrary to the sentiment of the community in which it is to be executed. They have all along insisted upon enforcing the Fugitive Slave law in Northern States, and imposing Slavery upon the Territories without regard to the will of their inhabitants. They now find, however, that they can carry on the Slave-trade and rely upon their own juries for impunity; they are quite reconciled, therefore, to the embarrassments they labor under in the other matters. Interest weighs more than argument in practical affairs.

DEATH OF LADY MORGAN.—The London *Globe* announces the death of Lady MORGAN, an event which must have occurred suddenly, as no previous announcement had been made of her illness. This celebrated woman was almost the last survivor of the literary celebrities whose productions gave a tone to English thought in the beginning of the present century. She was born in Dublin, in the year 1783, and achieved a popular reputation by her novel of the *Wild Irish Girl*, which was published in the year 1801. Her father, ROBERT OWENSON, was a relative of GOLDSMITH, and a distinguished song-writer in his day, as well as a theatrical manager. Miss OWENSON commenced writing at an extremely early age, and had published a volume of poems before she was 14. She published two novels previous to the *Wild Irish Girl*, and while yet in her teens distinguished herself by her *Patriotic Sketches*. In 1811, she was married to Sir CHARLES MORGAN, and soon after paid a visit to the Continent with him, the result of which was her *France*, the most celebrated of all her productions. She published a great number of novels and romances, the best of which was the *O'Briens and O'Flahertys*, which appeared in 1827. Her *Italy* added greatly to her reputation; but her most ambitious and pretentious work was her essay on social science entitled *Woman and her Master*. As she was a warm politician and an uncompromising Liberal, she was subjected to acrimonious criticisms from partisan reviewers. She had long been in the receipt of a pension of £300, which was granted to her by Lord GREY, when he was in power. Her last publication appeared but a few months since, entitled *Reminiscences of the Early Life of Sydney Lady Morgan*, but it contained only part of a diary she kept during her second visit to the Continent, in 1814, and was altogether a frivolous book; it has been very severely and sharply reviewed, both in England and in this country; and it is but a few weeks since an Epigram was published which she sent to the *Athenæum*, in response to a criticism on her book in that Journal. She had been several years a widow, and resided in London, her house being a resort for literary gossips.

DEATH OF MADAME BOSIO.—Madame BOSIO, whose earliest artistic triumphs were won in this country, on the operatic stages of Boston and New-York, and for whose return in the ripened beauty of her singular lyric abilities all the lovers of Italian music among us had long been hoping, died suddenly at St. Petersburgh, on the 12th instant. In the most graceful and pathetic *rôles* of the operatic *repertoire* this accomplished artist had few rivals, and no living superior. Those who remember her when yet in her earliest youth she enchanted our American audiences with her winning tenderness and spirit, not less than with the exquisite quality of her fresh and brilliant voice in the character of *Zerlina*, and those whose good fortune it has more recently been to witness her more conspicuous triumphs on the boards of London and Paris, will unite in deploring her early loss. In the season of 1856, Madame BOSIO, in conjunction with MARIO, saved the reputation and the interests of the Covent Garden management by her astonishing success in the opera of *Il Trovatore*, sung at the Lyceum after the burning down of the Covent Garden Theatre building. She had been engaged again by Mr. GYE for the present London campaign, and was soon expected in England, when the news came of her sudden decease at St. Petersburgh. With the audiences of the English and Russian capitals no vocalist ranked above her, and her name was a guarantee of victory to the manager who secured it.

In private life Madame BOSIO was as estimable as she was distinguished in her public career; and Madame BOSIO, the woman, will be mourned sincerely, long after the *prima donna* has become a mere memory and tradition with the *habitués* of the Opera.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE IN TEXAS.—Mr. LOGAN, Editor of the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, is in the City, making arrangements for increasing the facilities and enlarging the scope of his paper. He goes back with one of HOE's presses, one of Ericsson's caloric engines, and as many New-York orders for advertisements as our enterprising merchants may see fit to give him. His paper is published in one of the most stirring of our frontier settlements, and is conducted with ability and enterprise.

MR. CHURCH'S PICTURE.—We are happy to see that the suggestion made in the TIMES, of Thursday, in regard to this noble picture has been adopted. It has been removed to the "Studios," in Tenth street, near the Fifth avenue, where it can be really seen. A slight modification in the lights of the Exhibition Room, at this building, will put the painting before the public under the most favorable conditions that can be asked.

BAYARD TAYLOR's letters in the New-York *Mercury* are exceedingly fresh and entertaining—more interesting to general readers, we venture to say, than his more elaborate narratives of travel in the heart of Africa, or of adventure in the jungles of Hindostan. They relate to the experiences and ambitions, the aspirations and disappointments of his early days, and are written in an exceedingly pleasant and attractive style.

A Card from Mr. Hathorn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing various statements in the papers regarding the collision between MR. EDMUND JONES and myself, I deem it my duty to give the public the true state of the occurrence.

On Monday night last, at about ten o'clock, as I was proceeding to my residence on the Bloomingdale Road, and when in the neighborhood of Fifty-eighth street, a stage being ahead of me, I pulled out to pass it, and when in the act of going in front of the stage at a very slow pace, I observed a wagon coming down at rapid speed, on which I brought my horse to nearly a stand, and hallooed to the party, when almost instantly he (MR. JONES) drove his horse on to the shaft of my waggon, which penetrated his breast, and resulted in death to the horse.

No high words ensued as stated, and I then took Mr. J. in my wagon to his residence at the Claremont Hotel, Manhattanville. The accident was entirely unavoidable on my part.

G. C. HATHORN, JR.

The Arizona Association and General Henningsen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Times* of yesterday is a communication concerning Gen. HENNINGSEN, and his dissolution from the Arrizona Association.

Gen. HENNINGSEN left this city on the 18th of February. He is now in the South, and when he returns will reply appropriately.

Gen. HENNINGSEN is incapable of making false statements. The Association had no property to entrust him with, except certificates of stock, which had no other value than that which he may have created.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1859. E. R. B.

A volume by the late Hugh Miller is announced as in the press, entitled "*A Sketch-Book of Popular Geology*," a series of lectures delivered before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh. It is edited by his widow, who is herself a good geologist, and who prefixes to it an introduction, giving an account of the progress of geological science within the last two years.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds, and other valuables.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

We have so many times spoken in terms commendatory of this really excellent and agreeable preparation for the growth and preservation of the hair, that another word from us would seem unnecessary to acquaint our readers with an article that has become a household word.

We call attention to it now, only to remind purchasers that there is a spurious imitation of the genuine article in the market, got up by parties in New-York, calculated to deceive and mislead the public. The New-York compound bears resemblance to the genuine in name; but it will be observed that in the spurious article the "A" is left out of the word COCOAINE.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Inquire!

Whether our folly, or the effect of impure locality, or unwholesome food, or colds, or parentage, or all combined, have produced an unhealthy condition of body,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Judiciously used in time, will remove these sad evils by purifying the blood. This blessed medicine will cleanse us from our defects, morally and physically. Are there not millions of testators who have received these blessings? Inquire!

Sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal st., and by all druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Burnett's Cocoaine.
THE GENUINE
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
NO. 127 BROADWAY.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Rogers & Raymond.
Nos. 121, 123 & 125 Fulton-st.
BOYS DEPARTMENT.
TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS,
and
ONE THOUSAND
BOYS' RAGLANS, OVERSACKS, &c.
THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS.
In school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price and no deviation.

Rogers & Raymond,
FASHIONABLE SPRING STOCK
OF
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
IMPROVED AND ORIGINAL STYLES,
INFINITE VARIETY IN SIZE,
Quality and Cut.
PARENTS
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
Nos 121, 123 and 125 Broadway.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 18, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 28th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Safes, and they came out all O. K., with no damage, except the binding a little strained on the backs. We have ever since been very busy making up our accounts in order to secure our insurance, which is our apology for not informing you sooner.

W. R. WILSON.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hobb's powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 263 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray st., N. Y. / No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Spring Clothing
IN EVERY VARIETY,
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER,
DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Shirts to Order.

Sewed by hand, warranted to fit, with improved French yoke. Hosiery, Ties and Gloves, at FULLERTON'S, No. 301 Broadway.

Shades!! Shades!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics are winning golden opinions by the brilliant success they daily meet in curing the sick. Hundreds of cases of Piles, of Catarrah, of Dyspepsia, of Coughs and Colds, of old Headaches, of Fever and Agues, of old Bilious complaints and long standing Leucorrhœa, are being cured weekly by the use of these simple Specifics. Each remedy is a specific for a particular disease, and in purchasing a case a cure can often be made of a most serious and long-standing ailment.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3 drachm vials and morocco case $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon, Scarf and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross plait, French and English Printed Shirts; Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Everybody!—CANTRELL has a valuable stock of ladies' gaiters, gentlemen's elegant promenade boots, and boots and shoes for the young, which he is prepared to sell at marvellously low prices. Who does this interest? Why everybody, for the "coverings for the feet" is a subject of importance to all of us. When you require anything in his line, visit his establishment No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Phelan's Champion Hat—Something Entirely new in the hat line, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phalen's billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 10th-st.; also at O'Connor & Collender's, No 53 Ann-st., the champion billiard table makers, and at WHITE'S, the champion hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

For Sale—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of KEEFE'S extensive restaurant, No. 594 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, extending through to Crosby-st. 200 feet. Also, on second floor, 15 of Phelan's billiard tables, in complete order. The whole will be sold together or separately. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

How to Restrain the Passions and Cultivate the higher nature, and in what pursuit one can make the most of himself, may be learned by a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Spring.—Ladies are pleased with nice shoes. (Spring style, of course,) gaiters, slippers, and pretty articles, yet substantial, for children or youths. Mr. MILLER, No. 336 Bowery, supplies articles which are not excelled.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees X C L any in the world. A fine assortment of Ladies' fronts, braids, half wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Gents' Spring Style of Hat now ready. Also a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps and straw goods, at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Gents Dress Hats—An article unsurpassed by any for elegance or durability. A superb Hat at $3. Gents and youths' caps for dress, business, or travel.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 581 Canal-st.

What excited the greatest attention in the Brooklyn Water Celebration? Why the new Soda Fountains for making Soda Water instantaneously. Manufactured and sold by the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Ready Made Shirts:—Best quality, all sizes, Wholesale or Retail, also the new style of Corded Collars.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
61 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—SANDERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Anthon, ROBERT C. CAMPBELL to SARAH ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Edward F. Sanderson, all of this City.

WELLS—VAN ZANDT.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. William G. Farrington, Mr. CHARLES BOURNE WELLS, of Marietta, Ohio, to Miss CORNELIA A., daughter of Washington Van Zandt, Esq., of New-York.

ANDERSON—FRAZER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 28, by the Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., to LIZZIE FRAZER, both of this City.

THOMPSON—PACKARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. Lyman Whiting, Mr. C. F. THOMPSON to Miss EMMA A. PACKARD.

BURNHAM—HILLIARD.—At Roxbury, Mass., on Sunday, March 27, at St. James' Church, FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, of New-York, to Miss CATHERINE L. HILLIARD, daughter of Francis Hilliard, Esq., of Roxbury.

DIED.

GILLIES.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, at 4 A. M., BELLEN, wife of Mr. James Gillies, native of Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 34 years and 10 months.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood, from her late residence, No. 267 West 33d-st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Kilmarnock and Ayr papers please copy.

BONNER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 28, MARTHA AGNES, daughter of Robert and Jane Bonner, aged 13 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 235 West 29th st.

HATCH.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, FRANCIS SMITH HATCH, eldest son of Mrs. Caroline C. Hatch, formerly of Chicago, Ill., in the 16th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his uncle, Francis E. Smith, No. 66 West 14th-st., this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, instead of 10 A. M., as announced in yesterday's papers. His remains will be taken to East Chester for interment, on Sunday morning.

☞ Chicago, Ill., and Eastport, Me., papers please copy.

DEMAREST.—In this City, suddenly, JOHN DEMAREST, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 207 West 24th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, May 1.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, RICHARD HARISON OGDEN, aged 47 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at St. Paul's Chapel, without further invitation.

MOSES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 28, Miss SARAH MOSES, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, A. R. Brandon, No. 91 Clinton-place, on Sunday morning, May 1, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

ABERCROMBIE.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 29, after a brief illness, JOHN ABERCROMBIE, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 Concord-st., on Monday morning, May 2, at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Paris, France, on Monday, April 11, EUGENIA BROWN, only daughter of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

RANDOLPH.—At Easton, Penn., on Wednesday, April 27, JULIA, daughter of James F. Randolph.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,

Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
A full assortment of
LOCKS, KNOBS and HINGES,
Wholesale and Retail,
at low prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.,
Corner Dutch, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES!
French, English and American.
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
of new and elegant
DESIGNS,
Now opening for the Spring trade, and for sale
CHEAP,
by W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA!
SILVER PLATED WARE,
&c., &c.
We invite the attention of buyers to our
UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT
of other Goods.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

We would call the attention of Druggists and the public to the card of Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., exposing an imposition to which the public are liable from an imitation of their celebrated COCOAINE. This preparation for the hair has decidedly obtained a high reputation, and the spurious preparations which have been put into the market have a tendency to detract from the high reputation of the genuine article.

Boston Journal.

COCOAINE.
From the New-York Home Journal.

The ladies are delighted with "BURNETT'S COCOAINE." They describe with no slight enthusiasm its wonderful effects in promoting and preserving the beauty of the hair. "BURNETT'S KALLISTON," is equally admired as a cosmetic. It is BURNETT & CO. who are also the proprietors of the new perfume entitled "FLORIMEL," and of the "ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH." All these preparations deserve the high reputation which they have already attained.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possess the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Depôt No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

STARTLING BARGAINS IN F
PARASOLS.
At GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

STARTLING
BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH
PARASOLS.
At GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

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AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

STARTLING
BARGAINS
IN
PARASOLS
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

R. R. R.
EXPERIMENTING ON THE SICK.

Everybody knows that when one drug fails to relieve a patient, the doctors administer another, and that in some cases a dozen modes of treatment are tried in the hope of *stumbling* upon the right one. What blindfold work! Can that be called a "Science" which runs through the whole drug list in search of something that *may* be beneficial? Does not the name belong rather to an unchangeable mode of treatment which produces the same effects in all similar cases, those effects being immediate relief and alternate cure? If so, RADWAY'S REMEDIES are the infallible instruments of *real Science* and regular medical practice is *mere empiricism.* No human being ever took RADWAY'S RELIEF AND REGULATORS for cholera, colic-biliousness, remittent fever, dyspepsia, brain fever, fever and ague, or any acute and painful disease, without experiencing an immediate mitigation of every dangerous and agonizing symptoms. No victim of Scrofula, Cancer, or any other constitutional, external or internal disorders ever resorted to RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, whose tainted blood was not purified and general health restored by its use. In this triplicate of REMEDIES lies the whole practical *materia medica.*

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FOR SALE CHEAP—A FURNISHED HOUSE in Brooklyn, if applied for immediately. The three-story and basement brick house, with stone trimmings, No. 39 Tompkins place. The house is 22x40, with an inclosed piazza. It contains 14 rooms, and is in fine order; is replete with all the modern improvements. The parlor story is beautifully frescoed in oil. The location is one of the most desirable in the City, being convenient to the cars and ferries. The above is a fine opportunity for any person wishing a pleasant house in a desirable neighborhood. Apply to W. H. BARDEN, No. 107 Liberty-st., or S. HUNDLOW, Esq., No. 2 Montague st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, LOCATED AT Fishkill, Dutchess Co., containing 80 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with forest and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas, good barn, carriage house &c. To one wishing to locate in the country it offers inducements rarely met with, combining health, convenience of schools, Post-office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from the village. Possession can be given at once. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and basement brown stone front house No. 25 1st-place, Brooklyn. Lot 25x133 feet 6¼ inches, (33 feet 6¼ inches courtyard,) with bath-room gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three story attic and basement brick house on the east side of Clinton-st., first door south of the President House, 26x60 feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. These houses are well built and in very desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect.
E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver-st., New York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order, 1½ miles from Fulton Ferry by Fulton-av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x89, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN. —The two-story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av.; a desirable location and only a short distance from the Fulton av. cars; the house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order, marble mantels, gas, &c; the furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to Mrs. SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.—Viz., one of those elegant, new, small three story brick houses on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av.; also, one of that beautiful block of frame cottages on Canton-st., (now called Fort Green-place,) just north of Fulton av. Apply to A. DONNELLY, on the premises, or WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PIECE OF GROUND on the corner of Hammond and 4th sts.; the dimensions are 60 feet on Hammond and 150 feet on 4th st.; if desired the Hammond-st. lots, 60x110, or 60x90, will be sold in one parcel, and the 4th-st. lots, 20x60 feet, by the single lot. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of L. STARR at the office of *Commercial Advertiser*, No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These house are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 31 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A furnished house, stable and six lots of ground, corner of Bedford and Gates avs. House conveniently arranged; gas, water, bath-room, &c.; fine vegetable and fruit garden attached; will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
S. H. CROOK, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FORTY ACRES of land within five minutes' walk of the railroad station at Jamaica, L. I. The land is of a rich light sand and loam soil, and is surrounded by first-class residences. Terms easy. Apply to C. B. DYE, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 11 Monroe place, Brooklyn; the house is in fine order, 25 by 56 feet, three rooms deep, and replete with every convenience; the situation is unsurpassed. Apply at the house, or of B. B. BLYDENBURG, No. 45 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 30 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., near Madison av., the 4-story brown-stone front house; lot full size; house 25x60 feet; built in the best style, and perfect in all its parts. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country, the first-class, four story, English basement, brown-stone house, No. 253 West 34th-st.; beautifully situated opposite the Blind Institution; a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs; will be sold very low, very little cash required; no bill on house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, with gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 308 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 121 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AVENUE—A THREE-story high stoop brick front house and lot on Lexington-av., near 25th-st.; house 19 feet 7 inches wide. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITEC-tural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st. Price, $9,500. Has all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH WHOLE OR part of furniture, a house near 5th-av., in perfect order, with all improvements. Apply at 24 West 17th-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS TO EXCHANGE for improved City property, or country property and cash. These lots are directly opposite one of the principal entrances to the Park, and are desirable for investment.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No 9 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance.

The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

Ice-house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.

The out buildings are roomy and convenient.

For terms, apply to A. S. CASE & CO., 95 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye dépôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,819 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, at Morristown, N. J., half a mile east of the dépôt—a commanding location, with 14 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and a choice selection of fruit trees just in bearing. The house is six years built, has two stories and attic, 14 rooms, modern improvements, and no repairs needed. Grounds tastefully laid out, shade and ornamental trees in abundance, and a beautiful grove in the rear. Outbuildings complete. A very desirable residence. Inquire of W. H. [illegible], opposite the dépôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE estate with extensive water power appurtenant, situate at Morrisville, Bucks County, Penn. This magnificent estate contains about 315 acres of land, of which nearly the entire part is valuable farm land under a high state of cultivation. The principal streets of the town of Morrisville run through the property, giving several thousand feet front for building purposes. There are fourteen buildings upon the property, all of which are rented. The farm has a mile front on the Philadelphia and Bristol Turnpike Road. The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad run through this estate, affording every facility for access thereto, and for the shipping of produce materials, &c. Morrisville is situated on the west bank of the Delaware River, immediately opposite to Trenton, N. J., with which place it is connected by a fine bridge. The improvements of the town are extending in the direction of this estate. The most valuable feature connected with this fine estate is the extensive water power, which is one of the finest on the River Delaware. At present it is used by a grist mill and saw-mill. For the purposes of a saw-mill it is most admirably adapted. For information, apply to HENRY McCREA, No. 430 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE, CON-taining 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage-drive graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit-bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, stables, carriage-house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence; accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ¾ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depot. The dwelling house, an elegant structure 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides kitchen and cellarage, water closet and bathroom with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees and barn, stables, chicken-yard &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from this City. The house is commodious and pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. It is from one half to three-fourths of a mile from the station on the New Haven Railway, and at a convenient distance from the Churches and the Academy. On the place, which embraces more than two acres of land, there are a good barn, garden and orchard.

Inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway; or of JOHN N. LEWIS, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, over the Metropolitan Bank, and at Greenwich after 6 o'clock P.M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps, situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Dépôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place, for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

YONKERS, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—SPLENDID AND COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—House large and convenient, with every modern improvement, elegantly furnished; conservatory attached; brick stable, frame carriage house, fine harness and coachman's room; stalls for 6 horses, and water in stable; grounds in perfect order; charming view down the river to Staten Island and upward to Haverstraw; one hour from New-York by railroad or steamboat. For additional particulars and permission to examine, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET AT RIVERDALE—A FURNISHED house; 40 minutes' ride from 31st st. by Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from dépôt to premises; 16 trains daily; house two stories, recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been heavily manured last Fall, variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and fancy flower garden; also, superior vegetable garden, planted; strawberries, raspberries, &c.; uninterrupted view of the Hudson, north and south, for 40 miles; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes. Apply to
WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE, of about 50 acres of excellent land, under good cultivation, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Chelsea landing, Staten Island, at which a steamboat stops daily, to and from New-York. It has a front of about half a mile on a pleasant turnpike road, affording several very desirable building sites. There are on the place a good, plain country house, barn, carriage and fowl houses, two wells of good water, a well-cultivated garden, and fruit trees and shrubbery of various kinds and in abundance. It will be sold at a reasonable price, and on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire of D. STINSON, No. 6 State st.

$3,500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE— With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul, in East Chester, Westchester County, half mile from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit flowers, and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and good schools. Salt-water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

TO LET—IN CONSEQUENCE OF OWNER GO-ing to Europe, furnished or unfurnished, at Fordham Heights, Westchester County, a neat house containing 13 rooms, furnace, range, and water in the kitchen. A stable, carriage house and other out houses. There are about three acres of ground well stocked with shade and fruit trees, and a garden already planted with vegetables. A horse, cow and poultry can be supplied, if wanted. For further particulars, inquire of W. S. JARVISS, Real Estate Agent, corner Canal and Baxter-st., New York, or P. DUFFY, Fordham dépôt.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISH-ed, located in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., 2½ miles from the Harlem Railroad, and about 40 miles from New-York. As a pleasant, quiet, and healthy Summer residence, it cannot be surpassed. The place contains about 5 acres, including a fine garden and a variety of choice fruit trees, and will be rented for six months or a year. Apply to G. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., or G. W. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J. —The residence corner Broadway and the Park; the house is new and in the best of order, the grounds are tastefully laid out and supplied with a great variety of shrubbery, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; is within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing, from which first class steamers run in one hour to New York. Terms moderate; possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises or of E. K. SMITH, Clerk of steamer *Red Jacket*, Pier No. 2 North River.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MORRISANIA, a 2-story house, gothic style with a wing, situated on the Boston Road, between Wall and George sts.; on high ground with a pleasant prospect, and perfectly healthy; half an acre of ground; good stable, hot-house, well, cistern; fruit and ornamental trees; the house contains 14 rooms, good cellar, and has recently been painted throughout. Apply to J. L. PARSHALL, corner of Washington av. and 5th st., Morrisania, or B. BARNES, No. 93 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT HASTINGS FOR SALE.—Owner having soon to leave for Europe, will sell very cheap. It is situated near the railroad station, with house, carriage-house, greenhouse, gardener's cottage, and two acres of highly improved land. The place is in complete order, and is worth immediate attention of parties desiring to purchase. For full particulars and view orders, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A VERY desirable country residence, within four minutes' walk of the dépôt, containing about 35 acres of land; a large two-story and basement house, large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house and other outbuildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c., will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars apply to E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal st.; or J. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEEHAW-ken, a splendid country seat with large factory, 50 lots of ground, beautifully laid out with fruit and forest trees. Stages pass every fifteen minutes—fare, 6 cents. Also, at New Durham, a splendid hotel, with 34 acres of land, sheds and stables, everything complete. Situated on the plank road, four miles from Hoboken Ferry. Stages pass every hour. Apply to BURKHALTER & OLIVER, No. 270 Greenwich-st., or W. J. WALKER, No. 183 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, a handsomely finished stone dwelling-house with 5 or more acres of land and the usual outbuildings, suitable for a gentleman's residence. The location is remarkably pleasant and healthy, being 5 minutes' walk from the railroad station and one hour's ride from the City. An Episcopal Church and schools in the immediate vicinity. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS— To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 80 horse power each, and locomotive, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, FUR-nished, at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage containing eight rooms, bath, water-closet, range, hot and cold water, &c. Stable, 3½ acres land, high and healthy, overlooking the Hudson. Plank walk from depot to house. Rent $340 for four months or five months. Possession May 1. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. McDOWELL, No. 40 Park place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 19 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 113 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE— situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 15 acres, with a large front to the water's edge, with abundance of shade trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN J. [illegible], No. 137 [illegible]-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RIGEMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester County; a large house, with or without the furniture; carriage-house, &c.; one-and a half acres of ground handsomely laid out; all in perfect order; 30 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from the dépôt; proverbially healthy. Apply to the owner.
D. O. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ONE MILE south of dépôt on the Post Road, a neat, well arranged two-story cottage, in good order containing furnace, hot and cold water; stable and wagon-house attached; about one acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees; three cisterns with good supply of water. Price $4,700. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE, on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HILL, N. J., TWO MILES from the ferry, a large double house, suitable for a private residence, Summer boarding house or select school, beautifully situated in a garden of about an acre, with large fruit trees. Location unsurpassed for convenience and salubrity. Rent $325; lease if required. Apply at the house, near the Dutch Reformed Church, South Bergen, or to WM. MORRICE, No. 57 South-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.— Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to S. A. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

IRVINGTON, N. J.—SIXTY ACRES—ONE OF the most desirable country places in the vicinity of Newark; 2-story double frame house, 10 rooms, with an addition, barn, carriage house, stable, poultry house, &c.; large orchard, and great variety of fruit and grapery, in full bearing; fine spring water. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, near the dépôt, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; buildings in fine order. Will be sold cheap, or let to a good tenant for the Summer or year. Apply at No. 43 Maiden-lane, to W. M. TIERS.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND THREE ACRES OF land in the township of Ocean, Monmouth County, N. J., containing stable, carriage house, &c. It is beautifully located for a summer residence. Rent $350. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE, Westchester County, one hour's ride from this City, and within five minutes' walk from dépôt, with from 5 to 30 acres of land attached if desired; possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHAS. THEALL, Rye, or B. S FIELD, 69 Furman st., Brooklyn, N.Y. Rent $300.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESI-dence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange place.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, a well furnished house with garden attached, handsomely situated within a few minutes walk of the railroad dépôt. Apply to Dr. J. H. VADDER, Main-st., Flushing, or to ROBT. HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW, with large garden attached, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from the Railroad Dépôt. A desirable location for a small family. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—On Hudson River at Dobbs Ferry, an elegant gothic cottage, barn, carriage and green-house, with 15 acres land; fine garden planted; fruit in every variety. Ten minutes' walk from dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to C. PALMER, No. 14 Cortlandt st., third story.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—TO LET, A LARGE cottage house, with 2½ acres ground beautifully located on the river bank, with stable, gardener's house and necessary out buildings; fine garden, with plenty of fruit; rent reasonable. Apply to WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 66 4th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD and Astoria, L. I., several fine buildings, pleasantly located on and near the river, with gardens and every convenience for genteel families. One handsomely furnished. Apply to J. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 327 Broadway. Also, some property to exchange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANTLY LOCATED house with nine rooms, in South Bergen, near the Newark Plank-road, with one acre of ground; plenty of fruit. Stages pass the door. Inquire of W. J. DEMAREST, No. 375 Broadway.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

TO LET—IN RYE, A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, first-class and convenient to the depot. Apply to or address J. DAGGETT, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 36 Vestry-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; bath on second floor, large yard and alleyway; two vaults from rear area; gas will be put in and the premises put in good order. Rent $350. Also to let pew No. 121 St. John's Chapel, south aisle. Inquire at No. 379 Greenwich-st., near North Moore.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FIVE-STORY house No. 163 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., with double staircase and all the modern improvements. Rent $1,200. Will be painted and put in complete repair. Apply to A. LEAMAN, No. 135 West 23d st., or to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., 81 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM ON 125TH-ST., A NEAT cottage house; 8 rooms, gas, bath, range, hot and cold water; has 4 lots of ground and carriage-house attached; or would be sold on reasonable terms. Apply between 3 and 5 P. M., or address E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 56 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A SNUG TWO story attic and basement house, with gas, water, &c.—20 by 45 feet; lot 100 feet—No. 319 State st. Also the cottage, with tea room, gas, dumb-waiter, and other conveniences, No. 104 Everson st., near Myrtle av. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 258 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house in very good order, with gas in every room; bath-room hot and cold water, two water closets, &c. Rent $700. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., or at the house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., and near Harlem and New-Haven Depot; is thoroughly cleaned and in good order. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises, or to WM. C. BENNETT, Esq., No. 4 Wall st.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store (just finished), No. 378 9th-av., with large windows and doors, having rolling iron shutters; store 80 feet deep. Connected with the store are large vaults under the sidewalk. Terms easy, inquire of JAS. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE STORY AND BASE-ment house, No. 48 Clinton place, between 5th av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—ONE OF THE three-story mastic front houses No. 163 Sackett st.; house in good order, finished in genteel style; contains 12 rooms fine large yard and healthy location. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 4 Wall st.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near the Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses; eight rooms and fine yard each; facilities good for getting down town; rent $160 per year. Inquire at No. 223 Fulton-st., in the basement, or on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE, ENG-lish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d-av. The house is commodious, and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, in 30th-st., for six months from 1st of May; it is replete with all the modern conveniences, and to a genteel, quiet family, the rent would be but $500. Address, immediately, R., Box No. 2,185 Post-office.

TO LET—OFFICES—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF John and William sts., or second loft entire, 27x75 feet; light from all quarters, hoistway and Croton. Entrance on John st. Inquire of J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., from 9 to 11, or G. MARKS, at corner.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS SMALL HOUSE, NO. 186 West 33d st., high stoop, and all the modern improvements. Also, house, barn, carriage-house and one acre of ground at Mount Vernon; rent low. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 20 12th-st., near 7th av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ENG-lish basement house, with all the modern improvements, No. 263 West 19th-st. Inquire, for terms, at No. 68 Broadway, up stairs, or No. 288 West 19th-st.

TO LET.—TO MANUFACTURERS—ROOMS IN the large 5-story building Nos. 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., near Spring-st. The floors measure 5,000 feet each. Steam power if required. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE house, on the northwest corner of 2d av. and 1st st. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 28TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession in May next.

TO LET—A SMALL STORE ON THE WEST side of Broadway, near Amity st.; suitable and well located for an exchange office. Inquire at No. 659 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, THE neat 3-story brick dwelling No. 96 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all the modern improvements. Apply to BRADY & SPROULE, No. 62 John-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE LARGE COMMODI-ous house No. 45 Grove-st., well suited for a first-class boarding-house. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 203 Broadway.

RENT $550, WORTH $650.—A THREE-story, high-stoop, and high basement house, newly put in order, having all the improvements, located in 45th st., near Broadway; assuredly a saving of $100. Apply to JOHN T. MULLEN, No. 473 3d-av., corner of 34th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of offices on the second floor in the National Bank building. Apply in the Bank.

OFFICE TO LET.—A SMALL OFFICE, [illegible] New-York [illegible]. Apply in the Publication Office.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x26 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STO-ry brick dwelling-house No. 42 President st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs and water closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $350 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STABLE No. 155 Lexington-av., good for a doctor or others; store No. 7 William-st.; offices No. 5 William-st.; No. 66 Hammond-st.; No. 153 West 24th-st.; No. 151 East 50th-st.; No. 143½ East 47th st.; No. 294 West 14th-st.; No. 28 Perry-st.; and other property. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, NORTHWEST CORNER 5th-av. and 13⅓d st., with two full lots of ground, a pleasant two story framed double cottage; mahogany doors, marble mantels, fine dry cellar, cupola on roof, affording beautiful views of Harlem River and adjoining scenery; rent moderate, with immediate possession. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN-AV., BROOKLYN, 3 cottages, being the second, third and fourth houses northeast of Park-av.; they contain 11 rooms each, are nearly new, with marble mantels, gas and fixtures; filled in with brick; rent low. Inquire of WARREN MITCHELL, across the street, or at the dining saloon of MITCHELL & BLAIN, at No. 16 Fulton Market, New-York, in Beekman-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR OF HANDSOME parlors, with chandeliers, and kitchen, cellar and washing accommodations; also a bedroom on upper floor, and sleeping for a servant, at $24 per month. House a first-class 4-story English basement, in a desirable street and locality; kitchen fire included, except, &c.; $20 monthly for second floor, kitchen, &c., only. Residents English. Apply at No. 170 West 25th st.

TO LET—NO. 301 SECOND-AVENUE, SOUTH-west corner of 19th-st., 4-story residence, built expressly for owner's private occupation. House is 28 by 42 feet, gas, range, baths washtrays, water-closets, &c., very suitable for a dentist or physician. Rent $1,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE—AN OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—It has a large safe divided into apartments for books and packages, and seventy five drawers well adapted for the jewelry business, and is very desirable for any one in that line. The safe is inclosed in solid masonry, built from the foundation. Apply on the premises.
A. MORTON & CO.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILLIAM-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lager-bier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 75 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT house No. 225 West 15th st. The house is well located, it being one of a row of beautiful brick houses, put up recently by Mr. Astor, and containing all the modern improvements, together with a large yard attached. For further particulars apply to J. ROSS, No. 43 8th-av., who has the key, and will show the premises.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas-fixtures, Croton water, range, stationery, wash-tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent, $800. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, USE OF wash-trays, &c., of new house, No. 201 West 50th st., near 8th av.—rent $225; also, to let the first floor of house No. 155 8th-av.—rent, $250; also, to let the second floor of same house, with 6 rooms—rent $204. Bills up. Apply as above.

TO LET—A HALL, 33x51 FEET, ON THE SECOND floor of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts; will be let for musical rehearsals or other evening use, or for the services of some small society on the Sabbath; terms moderate for anything permanent. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. PELTON.

73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET TO LET. Houses are three story, attic and basement, first-class, and in good location; now being put in complete repair; will be let at a low rent, to good tenants. Can be seen at any time. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—RENT $500 —A brown stone house, high stoop, three-story basement and sub-cellar, in complete order, with all the modern improvements; situation very desirable, with a fine view of the bay. Apply to JOHN R. STEVENS, No. 75 3d place, Brooklyn, or No. 27 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, English basement houses Nos. 170 and 174 West 37th-st., near the 8th av.; they are in perfect order, with all the modern improvement and will be rented at a low rent to good tenants. Apply at No. 172 West 37th st., or to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first class boarding house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—No. 151 Nassau-st., *Times* Building, next to the *Times* Office, to lease for six years from the 1st of May. Nassau-st. front. Rent $3,000. A fine place for banking and insurance business. Inquire of W. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 81 Madison-av., now occupied as the Ferris Institute, will be leased; has all the modern improvements, and for a select seminary, a first-class residence, or a fashionable club-house, cannot be surpassed. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 325 4th-av.

TO LET—THE DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, eligibly situated at Passaic; all the buildings and machinery (both water and steam power) in perfect working order. For full particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—A STORE AND BACK ROOM AT NO. 380½ Broome-st., near Centre Market, and stable, with carriage-house and loft. Also, a three-story modern house, No. 21 West Baltic-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn; rent moderate. Inquire at No. 383 Broome-st., N. York.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASE-ment house, No. 57 Washington-place, with gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationary wash tubs, bath-room, &c. Apply to CYRUS W. PRICE, No. 61 West Washington-place.

TO LET FURNISHED—TO A SMALL FAMI-ly, a part of house No. 32 Perry-st., viz.: basements, parlors, and third story. Has gas and Croton introduced. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or at No. 224 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE LARGE brown-stone house No. 395 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.; replete with all the modern improvements; four stories and basement. Inquire of M. E. ORASTO, No. 391 4th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 732 Greenwich-st.; it has the gas and Croton introduced; also, bath-room; the gas fixtures belong to the house. Apply to DICKENSON, WHITTEMORE & REED, No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT AND ELEGANT STONE-front house No. 218 West 31st-st., near 9th-av., in perfect order and with every convenience. Being held for sale will be let for one year very low to a desirable tenant.
A. P MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, A THIRD STO-ry, 125 ft. long by 26 ft. wide, with light all round; also, a room about 25 ft. square, in the New-York Moulding Planing Mill, Nos. 202 to 210 West 37th-st., near 8th-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house, No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place, covering the entire lot, and adapted for a first class boarding-house. Can be seen from 2 to 4 daily. Apply to
J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A TWO-story house, in good order, No. 94 Watts-st. Inquire of JOHN CREIGHTON, No. 333 Spring st., corner of Washington.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 126 Livingston-st., near the City Hall. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.; or of C. L. DENNINGTON, No. 110 Sands-st.

TO LET—CHEAP, NO. 166 EAST 38TH-ST., A 3-story first-class house with all the modern improvements, and handsomely furnished. Rent only $800 a year. Apply to J. VAN WAGNER, No. 158 West 43d st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 93 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 66 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 9 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, NOS. 63 AND 65 ELIZA-beth-street; one room 12 x 19 feet, with two windows, well lighted, and steady power. Apply, from 11 to 3 P.M. THOMAS MORTON, 212 Pearl-street, (up-stairs.)

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN A modern first-class house in West 14th-st., would rent one or two furnished rooms without board. Address E. R. L., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE store and house No. 177½ Division-st., at a low rent; also, the second story of No. 17 Bowery; large room. Inquire of BEEKMAN, No. 17 Bowery.

TO LET—STORE, FIRST-CLASS, NEXT CORNER 86th-st. and 3d-av.—For dry goods or shoes unequaled. Inquire of Mr. GAYLER, on premises, or H. Q. MACK, No. 371 2d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 93 Stanton-st.; rent from 1st May. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st. Office hours, 12 to 2.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS—A PARLOR ON the first floor and rooms on third floor neatly furnished; house pleasantly located, containing the modern improvements. Apply at No. 62 East 22d-st.

BEEKMAN-STREET.—TO LEASE, THE SIX-story store, (basement and cellar,) No. 26 Beekman-st., extending through 88 feet to Spruce st. The lofts would be let separate from the store, &c., if desired; hoistway on each street. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

NICE APARTMENTS TO LET—SUITABLE for a small respectable family, convenient and in good order; also, some furnished rooms for gentlemen, and a front parlor, with gas and bath, to a gentleman wishing to furnish for himself, in the private house No. 106 Franklin st., west from Taylor's Saloon.

A FURNISHED PARLOR, AND BEDROOM attached, gas, &c. overlooking Washington square; offers a delightful and retired cool Summer City residence; to let to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 216 4th-st., near Thompson-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply to the [illegible] office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SUITE OF rooms, consisting of sitting-room, kitchen or basement, and three bedrooms, and to be situated between Irving-place and 12th sts. and 1st av., Bowery and 3d av. Address, stating rent and particulars, F. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

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DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A SUPERIOR FARM of 183 acres, with excellent improvements, near Barrytown Station, and 3 miles from Red Hook; 160 acres are in grain and grass, (40 acres rye;) superior spring, and muck in abundance; good orchard; churches and schools near. For sale at a very great bargain by
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CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this Office until Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase by the Corporation, of real estate, for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:

Lot for Engine Co. No. 33, to be located within the following boundaries: 18th and 12 st sts.; 2d and 3d avs.

Lot for Engine Co No. 41, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Delancy and Broome sts.

Lot for Hose Co. No. 4, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Rivington and Broome sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, to be located between Scammel, Clinton, Henry and Division sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co No 3, to be located between Fourth, Thompson and Bleecker sts. and 6th-av.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered giving location and dimensions; also, the character of improvements, if any. Payments will be made in cash, on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

TO HOTELS, PORTER-HOUSES, &C.— B. LIEBER offers for sale cognac brandies, claret, port, sherry and Madeira wines, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskeys by the demijohn or original package at importer's prices; also, Bermuda julep, a new importation; containing all the fruit flavor required in a mint julep, without the trouble of mixing; also, whiskey distilled from selected wheat, and blackberry and cherry brandy.
B. LIEBER,
No. 323 Hudson-st., corner Vandam.
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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH—EXCLU-sively used in Queen Victoria's laundry. The undersigned, sole agents for the United States will be able to deliver supplies of this celebrated starch on arrival of the steamship *Glasgow*, at manufacturers' prices in bond or duty paid. It is pronounced by Queen Victoria's laundress to be the finest starch she ever used. ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

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COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.
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THE STEAMBOAT AURORA WILL RUN SUNDAYS as other days, between New-York and Peekskill, making the usual landings, leaving Jay-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of the State of New-York.—A monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at head-quarters, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 2, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. By order of
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
ADM. COLEMAN, Sec'y. A. W. JONES, Col.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.
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DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSIST-ant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headaches, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 411 4th av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle, $9 a dozen.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CAUSED by impurities of the blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by "TRIESEMAR." A trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

N. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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Price $1 per Bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address. Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York, and by druggists and dealers everywhere.

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A speedy cure for burns, scalds, felons, corns, sore or broken breasts, cuts, sprains, &c. Wholesale by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by all druggists.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Special Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of a certain class effectually treated, (including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 3, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR THE GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman who, for more than 20 years, had suffered most severely by attacks of gout of five and six months' continuance, which crippled and debilitated a good constitution, has at length most happily discovered his grand desideratum in a compound that effectually and speedily subdues the most violent paroxysms of gout and rheumatism by safely and mildly removing the offending cause. Having succeeded in very much improving his general health and in a great degree recovering the strength and use of his limbs, and witnessing its like good effect on some hundreds of others, both male and female, he is thus induced to offer it to his brethren in affliction, and invite those who, like himself have for years rejected medicine, to try this, and they will be most agreeably surprised.

Agents for New-York: Mr. SAM'L. NEWBY, No. 160 Front-st.; Messrs. CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st.; and Mr. T. REYNOLDS, Enfield, Middlesex, Eng.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Picket, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 438 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, author of "Woman and Her Diseases," and "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System," devotes his entire attention to Operative Surgery and consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Prolapsus and Stricture of the Rectum are cured without the knife or ligature, and by a process nearly painless, and requiring no confinement. Every case can be pronounced curable or otherwise, as the necessary indications are always apparent on personal examination. Dr. D. refers to D. C. McCallum, late Actuary of the Erie Railroad; Henry Ford, Brooklyn; John P. Haws, of this City; John Linn, Esq., Newton, N. J.; Maurice Barnett, New-Orleans; Mr Livingston, (Livingston Kinkead & Co.;) N. G. Bradford, late Cashier Bowery Bank, and more than 200 gentlemen in various parts of the Union. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Acreby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PER-forms the only permanent and satisfactory cures of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again, Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 302 Broadway. Office, No. 56 West 23d-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. Westcott, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE AND SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY (Saturday) rain or shine, by W. B. WESTCOTT, of the entire superior rosewood and oak and mahogany furniture contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely. Everything in the house will be sold without reserve, and is worthy the attention of those in want of really good furniture, works of art and house-furnishing articles of every description. Sale will commence in dining-room, with superb extension-table, opens 16 feet, and other oak furniture, rich silver ware, ice pitchers, elegant dinner and tea service, castors, forks, spoons, cake baskets, liquor stands, &c., French and India China dinner and tea sets, crystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, &c.

PARLORS.

Two full suites of superb carved rosewood furniture, covered in satin brocatelle, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood etageres, Egyptian and statuary marble-top centre, pier and side tables, four elegant mantel and pier mirrors, with bases; rich damask and lace curtains, with French shades; Turkish chairs, with sofas to match; French secretary, splendid pearl-keyed rosewood piano-forte, marble music cabinet, corner etageres, velvet and tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and bronze ornaments, marble figures and groups, with a line of valuable oil paintings, richly framed; chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

All in rich carved rosewood, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, with mirror fronts; commodes, one full suit rosewood furniture in silk velsilk velvet, rich carpets, about 20 superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French arm and cottage chairs, rosewood sofas and arm chairs, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, cheval glasses, two superior sofa bedsteads, oil cloths, stair carpets and beds, rosewood hat-stand; with a large quantity of mahogany furniture of every description. The entire furniture, with everything contained in this house is as good as new, and will be sold, without reserve, at 10½ precisely, rain or shine.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. Will sell on SATURDAY MORNING, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, At the private residence No. 139 West 34th-st., a fine assortment of household furniture, embracing parlor, reception-room and dining room, chamber and kitchen furniture, in good order, having been recently purchased and carefully used.

Sale positive, and the goods must be removed on the day of sale.

Catalogues at our salesroom No. 13 Park-row, on Friday, or at the house on the morning of sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, mahogany sofas and rockers in hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top washstands, bureaus, bedsteads, etageres, sideboards, mahogany bedsteads, iron do., toilet sets, oak dining room chairs in reps, suite in crimson plush, arm and easy chairs, carved rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen and crockery ware.

Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., a six-seat rockaway, made to order by Wood & Tomlinson; has been used but a few times, and is of the latest style and in fine order; also, an extension top chariot, seats four persons.

Also, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., the pew No. 193, North Transit, in Grace Church, and is centrally situated in the north aisle; is one of the best pews in the Church. Terms made known at time of sale.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture; comprising carved rosewood parlor suites, in damask, brocatel, reps, plush and hair-cloth; superb carved solid oak and black walnut sideboards, with marble-tops; carved sofas, arm and dining-room chairs, in reps to match, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; rosewood etageres, bookcase and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes.

A. Albertus, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At the private residence, No. 86 West 11th-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely. All goods must be removed before 6 P. M. Piano-forte, full 7-octave, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, velvet and Brussels carpet, pier mirrors, escritoires, bookcase, bisque and parian ornaments, oil paintings, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM—Sideboards, extension table silverware, China and glassware, knives and forks, spoons, sofas and spring chairs, carpet, &c.

CHAMBERS—Solid mahogany wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, blankets, sheets, carpets in every room, pictures, looking-glasses, &c., kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues can be had at the house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE TO-DAY, (Saturday,) April 30, at the private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, near Broadway, all the contents of the house, and without reserve, elegantly furnished with rosewood and imported furniture, in great variety and in very fair order; pier and mantel glasses, bedroom furniture, wardrobes, &c. D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 220 Broadway, will sell, as above April 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Catalogues to be obtained at the house only, on the morning of sale.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in 16th-st., near 5th-av. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire genteel furniture of the house. It will embrace, in part, on rosewood parlor suite, in velvet or brocatel, tapestry and other carpets, throughout the house, marble-top furniture, cottage suites, French plate mirrors, extension tables, dress bureaus, hair mattresses, together with every article in the house. Sale peremptory, and positively the last sale this month.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of handsome household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth, library and secretary bookcases, marble top centre-tables, gas chandeliers, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, enameled cottage suites, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at the city salesroom, No. 333 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, at 12 o'clock M. Two story dwelling corner of Market and James sts., opposite Brooklyn Market, the best stand in the city for butcher or grocer; paying a large interest. Also, small cottage No. 16 Chapel st., 2-story; lot 25x40 feet; within five minutes' of the ferry. Also, corner lot and two inside lots on Pacific-st., near Washington-av. Sale positive. 70 per cent on bond and mortgage.

J. T. Healy, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MOURNING DRY GOODS at auction, at WEED'S Mourning Store, No. 579 Broadway.—The balance of this stock will be sold at public auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 2 and 3. The stock consists in part of silks, merinos, alpacas, delaines, ginghams, muslins, ergandies and barege robes, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. F. Healy, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 402 Pearl-st.

J. F. HEALY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the carriage repository, Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, above Bleecker-st., a lot of about fourteen carriages of the latest style and finish. Also a few second-hand carriages only a short time in use. Sale peremptory.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

A PEW IN GRACE CHURCH AT AUCTION.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

The Pew No. 193 north transept, in Grace Church; it is one of the finest pews in the church, is large and free from all incumbrances. Terms at time of sale.

W. S. McIlvain, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS AT AUCTION.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at the Seed Store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, Roses and other Garden Plants of every description, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues.

E. Colton, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, May 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., corner of 8th av. and 22d-st., the balance of a large assortment of house-furnishing goods, old iron and copper, &c.; the tools and machines in the shop, and all the stock in trade, by order of the Executrix, SARAH GREGORY, and CYRENUS BLOODGOOD, Executor, of John Gregory, deceased.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., a bay horse, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; an excellent saddle horse and a good driver; well trained and perfectly gentle. Sold as the owner has no further use for him.

W. S. McIlvain, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, WITHOUT reserve THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 351 Broadway up stairs, in lots to suit purchasers, a quantity of stoves and pipe, lamps, oil-cans, fire brick, draining-tile, lumber, tables frames, &c., &c. Articles must be removed immediately after the sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. D. HOLBROOK WILL sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 106 Maiden-lane, standard roses, evergreen trees, flowering shrubs, tree poenies, altheas, verbena, daisies, dahlias, &c., from Wm. Wilson, florist, 14th-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY THAT IS DENTISTRY.—DR. WAIT & SON, old stand, No. 81 McDougal-st., near Bleecker, will insert beautiful gold plated sets at $10 to $15; continuous gums, $15; fine gold, $25; gold plugs, $1 to $2; dentine, 50 cents; platina sets very low; extracting, 25 cents. References first-class. Chloroform given.

DR. BATE, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION TO his rooms, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th st., where gentle treatment and reliable operations will induce the nervous to submit with confidence to his treatment. His artificial teeth are superb and life-like, and a perfect counterfeit of nature. He undertakes the regulation of children's teeth, and recommends a new tooth powder.

THE "BANCO INDUSTRIAL PECUARIO" of Havana, Cuba, is now ready to enter into contracts for the importation into the Island of Cuba of all descriptions of Cattle, both for market use and for breeding; and in order to give all parties a fair chance, the said Banking Company will admit proposals from parties who may be able and willing to furnish such Cattle (bulls, cows, sheep and hogs) and transport them to the said Island either by steam or sailing vessels. Such parties may address the Banking Company as above, clearly specifying all particulars as regards description or quality, number, size or weight, prices and terms of payment, &c., or else send or appoint an agent to the city of Havana with full authority to enter into a contract, it being understood that the Company would prefer to make contracts at a fixed price per head, or by the weight for, free from all risk or loss, delivered at the point or place where the Company will designate. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD FLASH, No. 52 Broad-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & PERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review,*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
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For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

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MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS

Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.

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Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

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PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.

PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE Organs, of superior make, at great bargains; second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150; one of the largest Catalogues of Music in the United States; musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates; pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW Piano fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and Eighth-st. Also, second-hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

BOEHM FLUTES.—FOR SALE—TWO SUPERior made flutes, from the celebrated factory of Louis Lot, Paris, but a short time imported, and warranted perfect in every respect. Can be seen at the residence of Mr. KYLE, No. 184 East 15th st., near 3d-av., from 7 to 9 A. M., or from 5 to 9 P. M.

ORGANS CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE, one eight stop organ, gothic case with pedals and swell; one six-stop do.; one second hand organ, 4 stops and pedals. The above are warranted superior in tone and workmanship, and will be sold low for cash. W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder, No. 40 Downing-st.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—J. & C. FISCHER HAVE REMOVED their wareroom to No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., where a selected stock of piano-fortes will be found, at moderate prices, and unsurpassed for tone and workmanship. Manufactory No. 245 West 28th-st., New-York.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the first makers and fully warranted; worth $400 and will be sold very low for cash; has been used a few months and is in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASSO OF SUPErior quality and abilities, would like situations from May 1, either in New-York or Brooklyn; familiar with Episcopal service. Address SOPRANO, care of Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, 209 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED NOTES, the property of the PEPPERELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have been lost: Catlin, Leavitt & Co., dated New-York, Feb. 2, eight months, for $1,308 23; Clapp & Kent, dated New-York, Feb. 27, eight months, for $458 09; C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., dated New-York, Feb. 25, eight months, for $6,098 39; Westray, Gibbes & Hardcastle, dated New-York, March 17, eight months, for $4,050; Converse, Harding & Co., Boston, April 6, eight months, for $3,328. The public are cautioned against negotiating any of this paper, the payment of which has been stopped. The words "Pepperell Manf'g Company by" were indorsed upon the back of each note, but the Treasurer's signature was not affixed thereto. The notes when lost were in an envelope directed to Wm. Dwight, Treasurer, No. 20 State-st.

WILLIAM DWIGHT, Treasurer,
No. 20 State-st., Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, April 23, 1859.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY MORNing, on Broadway, between Murray and Walker-st., a lady's French WATCH, with Chatalaine chain and locket attached. The watch was pink enamel, "Henry Capt maker; No. 18,941. The above reward will be paid on its delivery to Mr. BROWNE at Ball, Black & Co.'s, No. 247 Broadway.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, AT THE French Theatre, or in walking thence up Broadway, through 21st-st., to 6th-av., to 23d-st., to 6th-av., a plain gold BRACELET with the inside inscription of "January 3d, 1853." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 54 Wall-st., middle office, first floor.

FOUND—A GOLD BREASTPIN, WITH CORAL branch. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, can have the same by applying at No. 32 Vesey-st.

REMOVALS.

JOHN WILEY,
(Late Wiley & Halsted.)
Has removed to No. 56 Walker-st.,
(A few doors west of Broadway,)
Where he will continue the
PUBLISHING, IMPORTING
and
BOOKSELLING BUSINESS
in all its branches.
He will also continue to receive by the steamers all new and interesting
STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,
of the best artists, immediately after their issue.

MACY & JENKINS,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,
have removed to
NO. 67 LIBERTY-ST.,
between Broadway and Nassau.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SPANISH CORRESPONDENT.—A first-class mercantile house in this City requires a correspondent thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language and competent to write Spanish and English with equal correctness and fluency. He must be well posted in mercantile forms and usages, concise and clear in his style, and willing to devote his time and energies to the interest of his employers. To a gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications, a liberal salary will be given, say $1,500 to $2,000 the first year, with a good prospect of advancement. Applicants are requested to give a brief history of their past business career, and a list of their references, which must be of the first-class; also, to furnish two answers to this advertisement—one in Spanish and the other in English. Only those disposed to conform to these conditions need apply. Address Box No. 3,784 Post-office, New-York. All applications will be treated confidentially.

$100 REWARD.—LOST ON THE 28TH INST., either in the Bank of Commerce Building, or in going from the same to the corner of Park Place and Church-st., a MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing some money in bank bills, and sundry promissory notes and other papers, of no value to the finder, but of much importance to the owner. The owner's name is written on the book; his initials being B. H. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the books and papers, either to No. 20 Bank of Commerce Buildings or to D. ELMORE, No. 10 Jones-st., New-York.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING $200 HE IS WILLING to invest in a sure, money-making speculation, and having no objection to travel as agent for a Lady in the Western Cities and Towns, can hear of a good opening by addressing JOHN E. WILSON, New York Post Office. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

NOTICE.—HAVING THIS DAY SOLD OUR ENtire business pertaining to Marchisi's Catholicon, to Messrs. Barnes & Park, now, therefore, all persons owing us or holding this article on sale, will settle the same with, and only with, said Barnes & Park.

Witness our hand and seal,

[L. S.] J. B. MARCHISI & CO.,
Of New-York and Utica.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having 2 front rooms on 2d floor, and 2 back rooms on 3d floor, unoccupied, will rent them, with or without board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. The house is modern, convenient and very centrally located, in the vicinity of Union and Madison squares. Accessible by cars and stages. Address Mrs. S. E. DORFEE, Post-office.

BOARDING.—THE ADVERTISER, OCCUPYING, with his wife a house in 47th-st., desires to let the 2d story back room with board; a room in 3d story suitable for one or two children can also be had; no other family; convenient to 6th and 8th av. cars and Broadway stages; gas, bath, and all the conveniences. Address, with terms, references, &c., R. S. H., Box No. 4,050 Post-office.

BOARDING.—OUR RESIDENCE IS A FOUR-story modern-built brick house; Croton water, gas, baths, &c.; has just received a thorough overhauling and cleaning, and we are now ready to receive single or married persons as boarders at a lower rate than any other house of that class in this city. Call at No. 231 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and see if we tell you the truth. N. B.—A well-furnished parlor to let very low.

BOARDING.—A VERY LARGE THIRD-STORY front room, with closets, gas, and all the modern conveniences, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be obtained in a locality peculiarly desirable for the Summer months; dinner at 6 P. M.; table unexceptionable. Apply to or address M. B. S., No. 22 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms with board at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; the house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons, from $8 to $14, according to room. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE NO. 12 Lamartine-place 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs., having a large house and small family, will let the second floor, five rooms, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. The house is first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two single gentlemen, in a private family; second story rooms, front and back, furnished or not, with full or partial board, and the comforts of a home; stages pass the door; terms reasonable. Apply, with reference, at No. 67 2d-st.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor and also on the third floor of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union Park, will be vacated in a few days. The entire floor may be secured by one party, with full board and every modern convenience. House has been recently been put in thorough order.

BOARDING.—BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained in a house delightfully situated in East 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply immediately. Address F. O. H., Madison-square Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FINE ROOMS TO LET WITH plenty of pantry-room, to a family or party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 28 St. Mark's-place, near Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A FEW ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR families or single gentlemen, with board, can now be had at No. 199 10th-st.; a very convenient and desirable location.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen, can have a third-story front room and bedroom, in a first-class house in West 14th-st. Address CARLTON, Box No. 2,357 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms, with partial board and the comforts of a home, in the vicinity of Clinton-av. and the park on Fort Greene, one block from the Fulton-av. cars and twenty minutes' walk from the Montague and Fulton ferries. Terms reasonable. References given and required. Address Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsome room, in one of the most delightful locations in Brooklyn, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Possession can be had immediately. Also, one single room. House is large, airy, and convenient, containing all modern improvements. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMILY living in their own house, having a handsomely furnished room on second floor can accommodate two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; ten minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall st. ferry; terms moderate. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT rooms on the second floor one extending across the front of the house, having three windows, and handsomely furnished, may be obtained, in a private family, at No. 79 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., near the Wall-st. and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly conveniently located, 5 minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry, would accommodate three or four gentlemen who are willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations. Address M. H. S., Box No. 1,998 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with partial board, within a few doors of the Fulton av. cars, by applying at No. 161 Lawrence st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, with full or partial board convenient to Fulton or Wall st. Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 109 CLINTON-ST.—Handsomely-furnished apartments can be had, singly or in suites; location unsurpassed; five to seven minutes' walk to Wall and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with partial board on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can have a large, pleasant room, with board, in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY DESIRAble suite of rooms on second floor will soon be vacated. Clinton-st. cor. of Carrol. MARY DIMOND.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DINner at 6½ o'clock; a choice of furnished rooms, in suites or separate, on the second and third floors, in the first-class house No. 328 Henry-st., convenient to the South and Wall-st. ferries; location unsurpassed; terms moderate. Apply as above.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY two young men, brothers, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. One would require no meals except on Sunday; the other, breakfast and tea through the week. Private family, and religious, much preferred. Terms, &c., so far as practicable, desired. Address R. S. H., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and his wife in a private family where there are few or no boarders, and the comforts of a home can be had. Dinner from 6 to 6½ o'clock. Location between 12th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Room and bedroom on second or third floors; pantries with hot and cold water, baths &c. Rooms furnished. Price $12 per week. Reference exchanged. Address with real name, giving description, *Times* Office, for three days, Box No. 134, MERCHANT.

BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET.—No. 135 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall, board, with superior suites of rooms, front, on second and third floors, for families; also, rooms for single gentlemen; convenient to principal hotels, libraries, amusements, &c.; terms reasonable; no moving in May.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms, for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also one on the fourth floor, for one or two single gentlemen; at No. 97 Clinton-place, after the 1st of May. Dinner at 2 o'clock, tea at 6.

NO. 67 ST. CLEMENT'S-PLACE, MACDOUgal st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., a furnished front room and bedroom, on either second or third story, for one or two single gentlemen. House first-class, having bath and all the modern improvements, French windows opening upon wide balconies. Family private, no boarders or children. Terms moderate to those desiring to be permanent.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES—A choice of desirable rooms single and in suites, on second and third floors, with privilege of bath, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References required.

NO. 865 BROADWAY.—SUITE OF PARLORS, well furnished, on first floor; also, furnished front parlor and bedrooms on second and third floors, with or without full or partial board, (private table.) Croton gas, &c., in all parts of the house.

NO. 175 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—English basement house; a back parlor and two smaller rooms to let, with board, in a private family. Gentlemen preferred. Terms moderate. Gas and bath.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, UP town, between 24th and 35th-sts., and between 8th and 9th avs., in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; references exchanged. Address, for two days, N. H. R., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN have one or two nice rooms, adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with every convenience, with or without partial board, in a small private family. To a good tenant the terms will be very moderate. Apply at No. 104 East 33d st., near Lexington-av.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, REsiding in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, about half a mile from South or Wall-st. Ferry, would let one large room, with full board, to one or two single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required. Address Box No. 2,407 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO pleasant second-story rooms, furnished, without board, to single gentlemen, with privilege of bath-room, in a strictly private family, where there are no children, on a stage route, and in a good neighborhood. Price $5 per week. Apply at No. 5 Ludlow-place.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH board can be had in a private family, with the comforts of home, by a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen wishing a room together, at No. 166 West 24th-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION—BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET—No. 136 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall, board with superior suites of rooms on 2d and 3d floors, for families and single gentlemen; also, single rooms. Location unexceptionable; immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, &c. Terms reasonable.

A PARTY OF YOUNG MEN, OR SEVERAL gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms, together or separate, with hot and cold water, marble basins, gas, and every convenience on very moderate terms, with or without partial board, in a small American family, at No. 37 West Washington-place, near 6th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A pleasant locality (within 15 minutes' of the City Hall by cars) in a house with all the modern improvements, wish to let, with board, a front room with closets attached, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. Address L. W., Box 168 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR SINgle gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board in a family where there are a few boarders, at No. 97 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

TO LET—SEVERAL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, on second and third floor of house No. 145 9th-st.; family small; house conveniently located near Broadway.

TO LET—A SECOND-STORY BACK ROOM, with or without breakfast and tea, to a single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 66 Amity-st. References exchanged.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library—Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board; very desirable. Terms moderate. No. 143 East 12th st., one door from 2d-av.

NO. 162—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, without board; rent $5 and $7 a month. Inquire at No. 163 Prince st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN without board, at No. 4 Bond-st. Family private.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' HOTEL,
WEST POINT,
Will open on the 25th of May.
Mr. COZZENS has four cottages to rent, with or without board. WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 16th of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the appliances of a first-class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Dépôt (within two minutes' walk,) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 13 miles New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises. N. B.—The proprietor of the above, offers for sale his handsome new house, built in modern style, and located at a short distance from the East Bloomfield Presbyterian Church, and near several excellent academies. The house is suitable for a large family, having commodious parlors, library, dining-room, &c. The lot on which it stands is 61 by 365 feet, fronting on two streets. These premises are from 7 to 10 minutes' walk from the Bloomfield Railroad Dépôt. If not sold by the 15th of May, they will be to let. He will also let from the 1st of May, his present residence, located midway between West and East Bloomfield, at the intersection of the old road and turnpike, a fine airy residence for a moderate sized family. Apply as above.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer by a gentleman, wife, two children (two and four years of age) and nurse, within one hour's ride of the City, where plain but good living with plenty of pure milk and good fishing and boating can be obtained. Stable accommodations on the premises, or in the immediate vicinity required. Address, stating full particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, L. T. V., Box No. 3,307 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ACCESSIBLE to the City by cars or steamboat, in a house where there will be other boarders. Five or six rooms wanted by three families; location must be very good, with fine country around. Address, giving terms, number of rooms, and full particulars, with names of some former boarders for reference, to K. A. O., Box No. 3,382 New-York City Post-office.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above establishment, which is replete with every convenience for the comfort of its guests, will be ready for the reception of visitors by the middle of May. Parties desirous of securing rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8½, and 11½ A. M., and 3½, 4½ and 6¼ P. M.

CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A FEW persons can be accommodated with board in a family where the number is limited, and where all the comforts of home can be enjoyed. The rooms are large and airy and the place is pleasantly located, near the public green, and is within three or four minutes' walk of the Dépôt and within an hour's ride of the City. Inquire of M. W. LODD, No. 506 Broadway, New York, or of Dr. KING, near the Depôt, Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board at a farm house in Orange County, ten miles below Newburg. The house is situated among the mountains, and is accessible by boat to Cornwall, or by New York and Erie Railroad to Turner's. Address ISAAC B. TITUS, Canterbury Post-office, Orange County, N. Y. References—J. T. S. Smith, No. 454 Broadway; Peter S. Titus, corner Canal and Allen sts.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FEW FIRST-class boarders can be accommodated for the Summer in a private family in Connecticut. The house is commodious and beautifully located on the banks of the Housatonic River, 1½ miles distant from the Sound and three hours from the City by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Salt water bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Apply to W. C. DAVIS, No. 13 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and wife, two children and servant in a healthy location, within two hours' ride from the City by railroad, near a dépôt; a farm-house preferred. Address K. L. C., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, distance from dépôt, &c.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or single gentlemen, can have good board and pleasant rooms at the best location in Yonkers. Fine view of the Hudson near the depôt. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., or to the Post-office, Yonkers.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large private boarding house, "Washington Hall," will be open first of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A WIFE AND two children, wishes to obtain board for the Summer in the neighborhood of this City, with some respectable family, where no other boarders would be taken. A pleasant situation on Staten Island would be preferred. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 932 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL FAMILIES can be accommodated during the Summer with good rooms and board in the pleasant village of Canterbury, Orange Co., N. Y. For terms, which will be reasonable, address Mrs. R. B. CHURCHILL, as above.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPER PHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. (In strong new bags 160 lbs each. Nitrogenized super phosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50; Mapes' super phosphate of lime, per bag $3 25, per ton $40; Potash super phosphate of lime, per bag $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

JERSEY CITY SEED STORE—THE MOST approved varieties of vegetable, flower and field seeds, warranted of the best qualities, and all the growth of the past season; grass and clover seeds; also, a superior mixture of lawn grass, in small or large quantities. Garden tools; budding and pruning knives; green-house syringes; gardening books; bird seeds, of all kinds; garden and green house plants, &c., &c. Catalogues on application, and orders by mail promptly responded to. DALRYMPLE & CO., No. 12 Exchange-place (Ferry Block), Jersey City, N. J.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 50 years, and still holds its place in market as the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE FOR CORN, GRASS AND GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Price, $1 50 to $2 per bbl., according to quantity.

Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.—FOUR HUNDRED tons prime quality now landing, and for sale by POST, SMITH & CO., No. 29 Burling-slip.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF FINE, STYLISH carriage-horses, 16 hands, dark bay, black manes and tails, six years old in June, and no older, kind in harness, single and double; fine travelers, can go in 4 minutes, together. Can be seen at Rahway, New-Jersey, at N. MOONEY'S carriage factory. Price $1,200. Warranted sound and kind. One hour's ride from New York City, and return, five times a day.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR PAIR OF FANCY PO-nies, perfectly broke to harness, single or double; not excelled by any as saddle-horses, either for gentlemen or ladies, fast drivers, and in every respect a desirable team for family use. Further information can be had of the owner, L. B. WARNER, at No. 340 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE NO white, 16 hands high, 6 years old, has good style and action, suitable for a private carriage, single or double. Any person that is in want of a good horse will please call and see him. Price $390. Apply at No. 557 Washington st., near Hamersley-st. ROBERT STODDARD.

SIX-SEATED ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.—In good order, City built; the owner having no use for it, will sell it cheap. Apply at stable, No. 11 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A STABLE, WITH ROOM FOR THREE horses and a place for the coachman to sleep, in the neighborhood of Union-square. Address J. T. K., No. 34 East 14th-st.

METAL SASHES AND SHOW-CASES.—Persons about opening new stores, or refitting old ones, will find it advantageous to call on F. A. HOWELL, No. 247 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre st., where they can select such as they require on advantageous terms. An assortment of mahogany and walnut show-cases on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST MATINEE.
THIS (Saturday) MORNING AT 1 o'clock,
MARTHA and LUCREZIA BORGIA.
GAZZANIGA, LABORDE, FORMES, BERKEL,
MORELLI.

The public are respectfully informed that
MADAME LABORDE and CARL FORMES,
having arrived from their Western tour, *en route* for the Philadelphia season, they will make their
FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE.
when will be performed for the first time in New-York the Italian version of Flotow's opera of
MARTHA,
which will be given without any curtailment.

The young tenor, Signor SBRIGLIA, will make his first appearance as Lionel; Nancy by Mme. BERKEL.

The whole of the second act of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
GAZZANIGA MORELLI.

Tickets for the Matinée may be had to-day.

For the convenience of the ladies, tickets for the Matinée, ($1 each,) may be had at the following places:

Academy of Music.	C. Breusing's,
Root, Anthony & Co.,	16 Astor House,
Nassau-st.,	Everett House,
St. Nicholas Hotel,	Prescott House,
Union-place Hotel,	Clarendon,
Lafarge House,	Nunns & Clark's,
Hall & Son's, Broadway,	Christern's bookstore,
Scharfenberg & Luis',	Couenhoven's, 856 Broad'y.

BROOKLYN.
Rose's bookstore, No. 14 Atlantic-st.; Prox's, 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY,
for which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
will be opened.

The doors will be opened at 12¼; the Matinée will commence at 1 precisely. The entr'acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
M'LLE PICCOLOMINI'S FAREWELL IN AMERICA.
M. STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that
M'LLE PICCOLOMINI
will appear in a very limited series of Farewell performances, previous to her departure for Europe, commencing on
WEDNESDAY, May 4.
For particulars see further announcement.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS
HUNDREDS
HUNDREDS
OF
PEOPLE
PEOPLE
PEOPLE
TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
SHAKESPEARE'S
SHAKESPEARE'S
SHAKESPEARE'S
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
WILL BE REPEATED
WILL BE REPEATED
WILL BE REPEATED
THIS AFTERNOON
THIS AFTERNOON
THIS AFTERNOON
THIS AFTERNOON
THIS AFTERNOON
AND
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
POSITIVELY
POSITIVELY
ONLY AFTERNOON
ONLY AFTERNOON
PERFORMANCE
PERFORMANCE
NEXT SATURDAY.
NEXT SATURDAY.
Dress Circle seats may be secured TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock—to commence at 7¾ precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GRAND
GRAND
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
TO-DAY,
TO-DAY,
SATURDAY.
SATURDAY.
Open at 1 o'clock; to commence at 2 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE ORIGINAL COMIC DRAMA!
WRITTEN FOR THIS MUSEUM!
HUZZA! HUZZA!! HUZZA!!!
VICTORY! VICTORY!
HUZZA!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
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OUR IRISH COUSIN!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
OUR IRISH COUSIN!
And now in the
FIFTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK!
FIFTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK!
FIFTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK!
Of its astonishingly
BRILLIANT AND BIZARRE PERFORMANCE,
BRILLIANT AND BIZARRE PERFORMANCE,
BRILLIANT AND BIZARRE PERFORMANCE,
Creating the utmost
ENTHUSIASM OF DELIGHT!
ENTHUSIASM OF DELIGHT!
ENTHUSIASM OF DELIGHT!
And surpassing example in its
STERLING POPULARITY.
STERLING POPULARITY.
STERLING POPULARITY.
OUR IRISH COUSIN
OUR IRISH COUSIN
OUR IRISH COUSIN
Will be repeated
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
and also
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Cast with the entire strength of the
NEW AND TALENTED COMPANY.

The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet. Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
(Late BURTON'S,)
Under the Lafarge House.
MANAGER.......................Mr. F. B. CONWAY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7¾ o'clock, precisely.
IMMENSE BILL FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Miss DAVENPORT.
First night of the new play, entitled
CHARLOTTE CORDAY,
In which Miss DAVENPORT will sustain the character of the Heroine, and chaunt the soul-stirring hymn of the "Marseillaise."
SATURDAY, April 30, 1859.
Will be presented, with appropriate scenery, dresses, &c., the new play, called
CHARLOTTE CORDAY,
With the following powerful personages:
Marat.......................Mr. C. Fisher
Danton.......................Mr. Barton Hill
Barbaron.......................Mr. Conway
Charlotte Corday.......................Miss Davenport
To conclude with Colman's fine comedy, (compressed into three acts,) of
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Mr. Oakley.......................Mr. Conway
Box office open at 8 A. M. and during the day.
Orchestra seats.......................One Dollar
Balcony chairs.......................75 cents
Parquet, parquet circle and dress circle.......................50 cents
Family circle.......................25 cents
Seats may be secured in the Parquet, Balcony, and also in the Dress Balcony, which has recently been elegantly furnished and fitted with chairs, free of extra charge.
Treasurer.......................Mr. W. A. ARNOLD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS
To witness the magnificent revival of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
Combining as it does the various attractions of
SPLENDID ACTING. BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
CHARMING MUSIC, and ELEGANT COSTUMES.
MR. WALLACK.....as.....DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
BOX AND COX,
received every evening with roars of laughter, will also be repeated
THIS (Saturday) EVENING.
Don Cæsar.......................Mr. Wallack
Don Jose de Santarem.......................Mr. Dyott
The King.......................Mr. Bangs
The Marquis.......................Mr. H. B. Phillips
Lazarillo....Miss Mary Gannon | Maritana....Mrs Hoey
The Marchioness.......................Mrs H. P. Grattan
The other characters by favorite members of the Company.
AFTER WHICH,
Mr. Brougham } as { Box
Mr. Walcot } { Cox
MONDAY—DON CÆSAR and BOX AND COX.
Doors open at 7, performance commence at 7½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
F. WIDDOWS et U. SAGE, Directeurs
23EME SOIREE D'ABONNEMENT.
SAMEDI, 30 Avril, 1859.
Mlle. EUGENIE SEN, Mlle. LAURENCE CHEVALIER.
3ème representation de
LES PREMIERES ARMES DE RICHELIEU.
Mlle. Eugenie Sen remplira le rôle du Duc de Richelieu
Mlle. Laurence Chevalier celui de Diane de Noailles
Les autres rôles seront joués par Mme Baire, J. Montheaux, Dupont, MM. Tallet, Edgard, Thiery, Henry, Leon, Charles, Jules, &c.
3eme representation de
FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Jouée par Mme Baire, Tallet, J. Montheaux, Dupont, MM. Bertrand, Tallet et Edgard.
Pour plus de details voir les programmes.
Le bureau de location est ouvert tous les jours de 8 heures du matin jusqu'à 5 heures du soir.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MANAGER.......................MR. E. EDDY.
NO PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING.
In consequence of the great demand for a repetition of Shakespeare's
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA,
the Manager has been induced to present it on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, May 2 and 3.
It must then be taken off the bills to make room for
A GREAT NOVELTY NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, at No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee...Thomas C. Steers | Stage Manager...G. L. Aiken
THIS EVENING, April 30,
To commence with the Drama of
O'NOLAN'S VOW; OR, THE CAPTIVE OF KILLARNEY.
To be followed by the laughable farce of
MISCHIEF MAKING.
After which RUGANTINO,
The whole to conclude with
OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.......................Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, April 30,
The performances will commence with
GOTHAM.
After which, PONGO.
Concluding with
PADDY THE PIPER.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude with the magnificent local scenic production of the
RETURN OF THE REGIMENT.
Introducing a grand Panorama of the
HUDSON RIVER,
With a view of the City, Castle Garden and Bay of New-York by Moonlight, with new appointments, &c.
CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.
NOTICE.—On SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION,
VERBOECKHOVEN'S GREAT PICTURE,
"THE MOTHERS,"
And a few of the French popular artists.
Brascassat, Diaz,
Guillemin, Troyon,
At GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway.
Admission free. M. KNOEDLER.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.
The Rev. Mr. LORD will give the Second Lecture on the *Great Representatives of Civilization,* at Clinton Hall, MONDAY EVENING, May 2, and followed every THURSDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS till closed.
Subjects of the future Lectures:
DANTE and Poetry.
LUTHER and the Reformation
CRANMER and the English Reformation.
PASCAL and the Jansenists.
WILLIAM III and the Balance of Power.
Tickets for the Five Lectures, only $1. Single tickets, 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.
No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,
THE FINEST EXHIBITION
Of European Paintings ever opened in New-York.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Season Tickets, for two months, $1 each.
Open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

REMEMBER
THE GRAND FESTIVAL AND SOIREE
To be held at
PALACE GARDEN AND HALL,
14th-st., near 6th-av.,
During the week commencing May 9—day and night.
Admittance 25 cents.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS
At the
GRAND FLORAL FESTIVAL,
At
PALACE GARDEN AND HALL,
Second week in May.

STRIKE DE BANJO.
LADIES AND JUVENILES ARE INFORMED THAT
WOOD'S MINSTRELS
Give a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
On SATURDAY, April 30,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-'59.—The Fifth Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 30, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mrs. INMAN, (soprano) and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, (piano); conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be at $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, consisting of upwards of eight hundred Original Works, by living artists, never before exhibited by the Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Cor. Secretary, N. A.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH WILL REPEAT his Concert and Blackwell's Island Lecture at Hope Chapel on MONDAY EVENING, May 9, with scenery, cells, quarries, convicts, &c., imparting a perfect delineation of prison life. The marches before the audience will be sublime and imposing. Every scene will be chaste and brilliant. Tickets, 50 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.—THE REV. H. W. BEECHER will deliver his celebrated lecture on "The Commonwealth," at the church in 18th-st., near 5th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, 1859, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Boardman, Gray & Co.'s Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, and at the door.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 BROADWAY,
And corner of READE, CENTRE and ELM STS.,
have now ready a large stock of
IRON BEDSTEADS,
of all the various kinds, and of superior quality, suitable for FIRST-CLASS TRADE, which they offer at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES.
HOSPITALS, PRISONS AND SCHOOLS
supplied to any extent, and at short notice.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
The subscriber having recently purchased at auction a stock of books and papers, is retailing the same at very low prices.
Good writing papers at 10 cents per quire, and from $1 12 to $1 50 per ream. Envelopes, 12 cents per 100. Blank books and other stationery equally low.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 385 Canal-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upward, grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fresco. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. G. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

ENAMELED AND GRAINED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Of a superior quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 606 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

SECOND-HAND CHAIRS FOR SALE.—A lot of cane bottomed oak chairs, suitable for a saloon or hotel. Apply to N. CLARK, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 129 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

1,800 HOPE'S CELEBRATED EXTENSION TABLES and dining room suites, very low, wholesale or retail, at HOPE & SON, 464 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirred or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, and in such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute to the extent of the law all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders are solicited and rights to use granted by

HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt st., New-York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Policeman McCune.

The Police Commissioners were in session from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. yesterday, taking testimony in the case of Officer JAMES MCCUNE. Gen. NYE, as before, conducted the examination of the witnesses against MCCUNE. Policemen JOHN WINTERINGHAM and FRANCIS CRAFT corroborated the evidence previously given with regard to the insubordination of the old Police before they were disbanded by Mayor WOOD. Captain WALLING detailed the circumstances of the fight between the Metropolitan and Municipal Police forces on the steps of the City Hall, and Captain SEBRING, Officer CARR and Sergeant SOUDER substantiated his statements on this point. The general orders claimed to have been disobeyed by the accused were put in evidence, and Mr. DEVEREUX commenced the examination of witnesses for the defence. ABRAHAM D. BREWER, formerly Second Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Ward (Municipal) Police, testified that when Captain WILLIAMSON, at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, promulgated verbally the order directing the men to report for duty at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, he spoke in an ordinary tone, and there was much noise and confusion in the room. He stated that the men must report at 8 o'clock the next morning, and not at 8 o'clock the same evening, as had been stated. MICHAEL MCGRATH and THOS. WYNNE, formerly of the Eighteenth Ward Police; GEORGE W. EMBREE, the Chief Clerk of the Board, and Gen. TALLMADGE were examined with regard to matters of minor importance, and then Mr. DEVEREUX asked for an adjournment of the case until Capt. KISSNER, who is unwell, should be sufficiently recovered to give his testimony. Reserving its decision on this point, the Board adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day. The term of office of Gen. NYE and Mr. WARD expires to-day, and the Police Commissioners are, therefore, desirous that the investigation should be concluded to-day if possible.

MEETING OF THE OLD POLICE.—A meeting was called for Thursday evening at Kirchlof's Hall, in Seventh-avenue, of that segment of the old Police force appointed by Mayor WOOD and Judge RUSSELL, under the Donigan and Montgomery Charter, pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council to fill vacancies caused by portions of the old Police seceding and going over to the new Police. About three hundred men were appointed from the 20th of April to the 3d of July, 1857, when the present Police Commissioners went into power. None of those thus appointed have received any pay. The decision of the Court of Appeals in the McCune case has stimulated them now to take preliminary action to get the pay alleged to be due them, and it was for this purpose the meeting was called last evening. About seventy-five persons were present. A temporary organization was effected by the appointment of Ex Captain MCKEE, of the Sixteenth Ward, as Chairman, and WM. FRENCH as Secretary. The Chairman briefly announced the object of the meeting. A controversy arose upon a motion for adjournment, the object of those making the motion being to secure a fuller attendance. The motion finally prevailed, and next Thursday evening was fixed for the meeting. Previous to separating, a Committee of One from each Ward was appointed to notify others in their respective Wards of the meeting.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE TO AVOID GOING TO THE TOMBS.—Several weeks ago, a girl employed in the lager bier saloon No. 124 Greenwich-street, named MARIA HAMILTON, was arrested for robbing a countryman of a gold watch, and locked up in the Tombs, whence she was released the next day on bail. On Thursday last her bondsman applied to have the bonds canceled, and the prisoner rearrested. Accordingly, Officer BUMSTED was yesterday morning dispatched after MARIA, whom he found, but she refused to go with him back to the Tombs, declaring that she would kill herself before she would return there. While she was eating breakfast, the officer saw her slip a fork into her dress, and suspecting she might undertake self-destruction, he took it from her, and finally prevailed upon her to accompany him. As they were passing through the bar-room, she stopped on pretence of getting something to drink, but immediately went behind the bar, seized a knife, and attempted to stab herself in the breast. The officer took the knife from her, when she again expressed her dread of going to the Tombs, and begged him to go with her to a friend in order to get bail. He consented, and she conducted him to another lager bier saloon, where, on her arrival, she whispered a few words to a girl of her acquaintance, and the two retired into an adjoining room. After a few moments the girl returned without MARIA, and the officer not being able to get a satisfactory answer as to his prisoner's whereabouts, went into the room, but could not find her. Discovering that a door leading to an adjoining apartment was fastened on the inside, he broke it open, and there found MARIA trying to cut her throat with a pair of scissors. She had inflicted several frightful gashes upon her neck, from which the blood was flowing profusely. For the third time he wrested the weapon from her, and having staunched the wounds conveyed her in a carriage to the Tombs.

THE NEW HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—Eight companies of Scotchmen, intended as a new organization of the Highland Regiment, with the distinctive uniform of the Highlanders, were inspected on Thursday evening at the City Armory. They were mustered without uniform, and numbered about four hundred men. Inspector General GEO. F. SHERMAN was present for the purpose of administering the required oath to each person, preparatory to his being enrolled in the military of the State. There were also present Cols. THOMPSON and DARLING, Aids to the Commander-in-Chief; Major WM. L. SKIDMORE, Military Secretary; Gen. JOHN EWEN, Surgeon WOODHULL, of the Fourth Brigade, and others. Each company entered the inspection room, headed by their respective officer, and were sworn in groups of six, each person being required to answer the following questions: "Are you a citizen of the United States?" "Are you a resident of the First Division District?" "Are you a member of any other military organization?" The fine appearance of the men was the subject of remark by the Inspector-General and his associates.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET POISONING CASE—MARGARET BURKE REARRESTED.—MARGARET BURKE, the servant girl who was arrested on the charge of having administered the poison causing the deaths of Mrs. EMILY BEETHAM, who kept the boarding house at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth-avenue, and of FAYETTE ROBINSON, a boarder in the house, but who was released from custody at the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest, was rearrested yesterday on an affidavit of Coroner SCHIRMER, accusing her of the murder of Mrs. BEETHAM. The complainant was the officiating Coroner in the case. The murder is alleged to have been effected by poison. No charge is made in relation to the death of Mr. ROBINSON. The accused was taken before Justice WELSH and fully committed for examination. It is said that new and important facts regarding the poisoning have been ascertained since the inquest, and that upon these the warrant for the rearrest of MARGARET was issued. MARGARET still protests her innocence of the grave crime preferred against her.

TROTTING.—On Thursday there was a trot on the Jamaica road *Star* and *Jack* for $500: mile heats to road waggons. Mr. PERRY named *b. g. Starr* and Mr. TYLER *s. g. Jack*. *Starr* won the trot. The time was not taken. On Tuesday there was a trot upon the Union Course, Long Island, for $1,000; mile heats; best three in five, in harness. Mr. ROMAINE named *b. g. Bob King* and Mr. PEABODY named *b. m. Lady Warren*. The trot was won by *King* in three straight heats. Time 2.49, 2.49½, 2.44¾. On the same day there was a trot for a purse of $50, mile heats; best three in five in harness. D. TULLMAN named *b. g. Senator*, and H. WOODRUFF named *b. g. Reliance*, Mr. OGLE *b. m. Lady Finnegan*, Mr. PEABODY *b. m. Lady Warren*, and D. PHIFFER *b. m. Planet*. *Planet* was drawn; *Lady Finnegan* was distanced in the third heat; *Reliance* won the second heat and *Senator* won the others. Time 2.43, 2.47, 2.36½, 2.43.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN HEENAN AND SAYERS—HEENAN TO BE SECONDED BY MORISSEY.—It is stated that the fight between HEENAN and SAYERS, for a purse and the English belt, will not take place before next Spring. During the interval, it is expected that HEENAN will practice constantly with JOHN MORISSEY and Mr. OTTIGNON. Since the sparring exhibition for the benefit of the widow of HARRINGTON, MORISSEY and HEENAN have become warm friends. If the arrangements for a fight with SAYERS are completed, MORISSEY intends going to England with Heenan, and to second him in the ring.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—While JAMES DUGGAN, a carman, was putting furniture on his cart Thursday evening, in Hudson-street, he slipped and fell across the Hudson River railroad-track. A car which was coming down at the time, ran over him breaking his back and injuring him internally. He was taken to the Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT SERENADE.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Col. RYAN, had a drill last evening at the Division Armory in Elm street. The Regiment was out in full numbers, and made a fine appearance. At the conclusion of these exercises they had a night parade, visiting the lower part of the City, and afterwards proceeded up Broadway. On their way the Regiment halted opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel and gave a serenade to Mr. FINNAGAN, who has recently returned from Ireland, whither he was sent to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at the time they were contemplating a visit, in a body, to that country. Having fallen under the suspicion of being associated with the Phenix Club, Mr. FINNEGAN was defeated in the objects of his mission, and returned home. The demonstration last night was intended as a recognition of his well-meant exertions in behalf of the Regiment. The street was for some time wholly blockaded by the military and the crowd who collected to listen to the music. Mr. FINNEGAN appeared on the balcony and made a patriotic response to the ovation, and two or three other gentlemen addressed the assemblage,—after which they dispersed, and the Regiment marched to their quarters and were dismissed.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a bright light was seen to shoot up from the west, which rapidly extended in a broad belt upward, passing the zenith, some distance towards the east. The light was not unlike the aurora, but was without its flashing appearance, and continued for nearly an hour. It then gradually faded away and disappeared.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man living in Brooklyn, named HENRY HOBSON, employed as a clerk at No. 27 Cortlandt-street, late yesterday afternoon accidentally fell through the hatchway from the second story to the ground floor, and his scull was fractured and both of his arms were broken. He was removed to the Hospital and died about 9 o'clock last evening.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—About 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Officer FORSHAY found a man nearly 70 years of age lying on the sidewalk in Hudson-street, near Laight-street, suffering apparently from a stroke of apoplexy. The man, whose name is supposed to be THOMAS WARD, was removed to the Hospital and died about an hour after being taken there.

REMOVAL OF A STATION HOUSE.—The Fourth Precinct Station-house has been removed from Oak-street to temporary quarters at No. 360 Pearl street, where the police will be located until the new Station-house is built.

FIRE IN JACKSON-STREET—A FIREMAN INJURED.—A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the cigar-store of JOHN NOSSAR, No. 43 Jackson-street. The damage was $250, and uninsured. While the fire-companies were going to the fire, a young man named JOHN RYDER was run over in Rivington-street, and seriously injured.

A SAILOR KILLED.—JOSEPH CONN, a sailor, died yesterday, at the City Hospital, from injuries received by falling from the mast of the ship *Agnes Anderson*, lying at Greenpoint. An inquest was held and the usual verdict rendered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Andrew Burkhard, who lives in Baxter-st., attempted suicide on Thursday evening, by discharging a pistol into his mouth. He was taken to the Hospital, and is not expected to survive. Domestic trouble is given as the cause.

ANOTHER FLUID-LAMP ACCIDENT.—CATHARINE HANLON, 6 years old, was fatally burned on Thursday evening, by the explosion of a fluid-lamp, at No. 284 Cherry-street. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

Police Reports.

PICKING POCKETS.—As Thomas W. Garness, an elderly gentleman, was passing down Fulton street yesterday, he observed a young fellow walk close by the side of a lady for a few steps. Suddenly the youth thrust his hand into the pocket of the lady, withdrew it, and darted into a basement lager-beer saloon. Mr. Garness asked the lady to feel for her port monnaie, and she did so, and found, greatly to her surprise, that it was gone. In an instant the elderly gentleman rushed into the lager-beer saloon, seized the pickpocket by the throat, and made him deliver up the stolen property. A few moments more, and the thief, who gave his name as John Williamson, was committed to the Tombs. Mr. Garness said that he had his pocket picked a few days ago of $21, and from what he had just seen he was satisfied of the way in which such thefts were committed. A young man named John Gouley, was committed to Jefferson Market Prison, for picking the pocket of George Wood of his wallet containing $108. On this occasion Mr. Wood was drinking with some friends, a favorite time for pickpockets to operate with impunity.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Anthony York who resides in Lima, this State, has been arrested on a charge of having, by false representations, defrauded Mr. Isaac Mix, carriage dealer, out of carriages to the amount of $2,600. It is alleged that the accused, at the time of the purchase, represented himself as perfectly responsible, that he gave his notes for the amount of indebtedness, which were not paid at maturity, and that to avoid the payment he made a fraudulent assignment to his son. After his arrest a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and Judge Strong, of Livingston County, admitted him to bail in $2,500, to appear to answer at the lower Police Court of this City. The examination will take place on next Monday.

UNTRUSTY ROOM-MATE.—John August Kroning and Ignatz Sobiesky, both Polanders, occupied the same room at the boarding-house No. 400 Greenwich-street. On awaking yesterday morning, Kroning missed his room-mate and the bulk of his personal property—his watch, chain, pants, boots, and other wearing apparel—a pair of socks, an old hat and an empty trunk being all that were left him. Through the aid of an officer, Sobiesky was arrested and the property recovered. Sobiesky was sent to the Tombs.

YOUNG BURGLARS.—Two youths, who gave their names as John Delvane and Wm. Hagar, were discovered at an early hour this morning, coming out of the office of the Pittston Coal Co., No. 368 West-st. There was nothing in the Coal office they could turn to personal account, and this part of their burglarous enterprise was unprofitable. Some lock picks, a bunch of skeleton keys, were found on them, together with a lot of clothing, which they had just stolen from the office of a lumber dealer, in the same street, the prisoners were committed to Jefferson Market Prison.

ROBBING A BOARDING-HOUSE.—Two youths giving their names as Wm. Cushman and Edward Bennett, were committed to the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of robbing the boarding house, No. 50 Laight-street. The general booty comprised miscellaneous wearing apparel, and the particular booty a Colt's revolver and a first-class banjo. When arrested, Bennett had on a full suit of the stolen garments. Pawn tickets were found on them, leading to the recovery of the remaining property.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.—Robert H. Heacock, a young man not yet "nineteen years old," was required yesterday to give bail, before Justice KELLY, to answer a charge of seducing, under promise of marriage, Miss Elizabeth Reilly, of No. 92 West Nineteenth street. According to the girl's affidavit, the day for the wedding was fixed, her bridal garments made and the minister engaged to perform the ceremony.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—John Quinn and Catharine Quinn, his wife, were arrested in this City yesterday on a charge of being fugitives from Fayette County, Indiana; the charge against them being that of robbery. Justice OSBORNE committed them to the Tombs to await a requisition from the Governor of Indiana.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—At a late hour Thursday night the Police found a man named JOHN WINNE, lying insensible upon the sidewalk in Atlantic-street, near the ferry. He had apparently been beaten. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Coroner HORTON has taken charge of the case and will commence an investigation to-day.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Common Council was called for yesterday afternoon, but there being no quorum present at the hour named in the call, a motion to adjourn *sine die* was carried. The Mayor will probably call a special meeting to-day. The new Board assembles Monday evening.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—While the Water procession was passing, on Thursday, the Police arrested between thirty and forty well-known pickpockets. They were committed to the cells, and yesterday most of them were discharged, as there was no evidence that they had committed any offence.

ROBBERIES.—Six houses are reported as having been entered by burglars, on Thursday, while the occupants were looking at the Water Celebration. The aggregate loss is less than $500.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—DANIEL DONNELLY, 12 years of age, was killed instantly Thursday evening at the corner of Grand and De Kalb avenues by the cross-beam of a swing he was playing with giving way and falling upon his head.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A final meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, when all the unfinished business was disposed of, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The new quarters for this association at the Brooklyn Institute, were formally opened on Thursday evening.

BANK DEFALCATION IN ST. LOUIS—$53,000 ABSTRACTED BY A TELLER.—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "This community was greatly surprised yesterday to hear that the cash account of GEORGE O. ATHERTON, Teller of the Southern Bank of this city, was short to the amount of several thousand dollars. Mr. ATHERTON was for many years a clerk in the old State Bank, has been a Teller in the Southern ever since its organization, and has been generally known to this community as a man of strict integrity. Since his arrest he acknowledges that he has been appropriating to himself a portion of the deposits of the bank for some time past, until the amount of his abstractions has reached the sum of $53,000. In a full confession of the whole matter, he has told what he has done with the money. He says he had loaned it, or the greater part of it. We understand the Bank has taken extra securities, which it is thought will cover all losses. The manner of this defalcation and the mode of its concealment adopted are new and ingenious. Mr. ATHERTON, when he desired to abstract money, would put both the deposit-tickets and money in his private drawer, so that, the deposit-ticket not being on file, the book-keeper of course could not enter on the ledger that amount. These discrepancies between the depositors' bank bond and the individual ledger could not be found out until the bank-book was sent to be balanced, when Mr. A., always on the look out for these pass-books, would make out a deposit ticket for the amount he had retained on that account, and put it on the file to be credited. But in doing this he would put in his drawer the deposit-ticket of some other depositor of that day. In this way he took moneys and used them, which he never allowed to be credited to the parties until there was a necessity for it to save exposure."

The Sunderland Havelock Monument Committee have selected one of Mr. Behnes' models as the best out of thirty-two sent in for competition.

[Advertisement.]
ONCE MORE! ONCE MORE!—That glorious piece of fun and comic humor, "Our Irish Cousin," this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. It is worth a "King's Ransom" to enjoy such an exquisite production.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited.
WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]
IMPORTANT CAUTION TO THE DEAF.
DR. HARTLEY begs to state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot therefore be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.
Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.
Thirteen years of close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.
The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show, at least, in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:
"I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in the profession and as a gentleman.
W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery."
"From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D."
Dr. HARTLEY will receive calls each morning at his residence, No. 40 St. Mark's-place.

[Advertisement.]
WHAT IS THAT CROWD FOR?—This is the question we asked the other morning as we pushed our way through a dense mass of gentlemen who were gazing in at the window of KNOX'S Hat Store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. We took a look ourselves, and ascertained what caused the excitement. In the window were specimens of KNOX'S new style of hats for youth and young men called the "Pride of Youth," and so strikingly beautiful and elegant are they, that every passer by has to stop and admire them. They are an entirely new article, unique in shape and perfectly original in design. They are a substitute for the cap and common soft hat, and are much prettier, neater, and more convenient than either of those articles. They are selling with a rush, and those who wish to secure one had better be in time.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
LOOK AT THESE PRICES!!!
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—For restoring the lost appetite, and removing those secretions which cause sick headache, bile, heartburn, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver and kidneys, this medicine has no equal. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 29.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	93¾	300	Hud. Riv. R. ...s30	31½
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	87¾	100	do	31¾
17,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	94½	50	Har. R. Pref.	38¼
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	104	850	do	38
2,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	68	500	do ...s30	37¾
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	41	100	do ...b30	38
1,000	do	40	100	Reading Railroad	50¾
1,000	Erie R. Con. bs. '62	20	200	do	50¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds	88½	500	do ...s10	50
10,000	do	88½	100	Mich. Central R.	50¼
5,000	do ...s60	88	450	do	50½
2,000	Chic., St. Paul & F. D. L. 1st m. bs.	34	450	do	50
12	Mer. Ex. Bank	99¾	250	do ...s10	50
10	B'k of North Am.	111	50	do ...s30	49⅝
10	St. Nicholas Bank	99	150	do ...s30	49¾
10	Park Bank	103	150	Harlem Railroad	11½
75	Pacific M. S. Co.	81	15	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	9¾
680	do	80½	170	do	9½
100	do ...b30	80½	50	do ...b60	9½
100	do ...b30	80¾	50	do	9¼
100	do	80¼	100	Mich. S. & N. I. g'd s'k	33
600	do	80½	150	do	31¾
75	do ...s30	79	100	do	31½
100	do ...b90	80	150	do ...b60	31½
100	do	79	830	do	31¼
75	do	78¾	100	do ...b60	31½
50	do	78½	200	do ...s30	31
150	do ...s60	75	5	do	31
60	Del. & H. C. Co.	96	70	Panama Railroad	123
50	Penn. Coal Co.	80¾	50	do	122¾
10	do	80⅞	100	do ...bnw	122½
200	Passo Min. Co.	1½	7	Ill. Cen. Railroad	65
880	N. Y. Cen. R.	70½	50	do ...s30	64½
2000	do	70¼	850	Ga. & Chi. Railroad	63
100	do ...b60	70½	100	do ...s15	63
750	do	70⅝	100	do ...s30	63
100	do ...s5	70¾	50	do	63¼
400	do ...s15	70¼	350	do	63⅝
350	do ...s30	70	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	21½
500	do ...s60	70	100	do ...b60	24¼
200	do ...s30	70½	30	do	24½
50	do ...b30	70½	25	do	24¾
800	do	70⅝	100	Chi. & R. Is. R.	57¼
50	Erie Railroad ...s30	7½	50	do ...s30	57
175	do	7¾	200	do	57½
20	do	7⅞	350	do	57⅝
1000	do	8	700	do ...s10	57⅞
			100	La Crosse & Mil. R.	⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Virginia 6s	99	200	Erie Railroad	7¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s ...s60	87	100	Reading R. ...s60	49¾
7,000	do	87¾	200	do	50¾
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	79	20	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	9½
50	do ...s30	78½	35	do	9⅝
10	do	79½	100	do	9¾
250	do	79¾	100	do	9⅞
200	do ...s60	79½	500	Hud R. R. ...s60	31⅝
100	do	80	50	Gal. & Chi. R. ...s60	63⅝
21	Penn. Coal Co.	81	200	do	64
150	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S. ...s30	32	100	do ...b30	64
200	do ...s30	32½	100	do ...s30	63¾
75	do	32½	50	do	64½
550	N. Y. Cen. R.	71½	50	do ...s12	64
100	do	71¾	250	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	58¼
200	do ...s30	71⅝	50	do ...b10	58¾
50	do ...s10	71½	200	do ...s10	58
100	do ...s30	71½	100	do	58¾
100	do ...s10	71⅝	100	do ...s20	57⅝
200	do	71¾	100	do ...s10	58¼
150	Panama Railroad	122¾			

FRIDAY, April 29—P. M.

There was a lively time on the Stock Exchange to-day. The excitement ran principally upon New-York Central, but was varied by another spirited dash at Pacific Mail shares by the Vanderbilt brokers. Our last report left New-York Central at 71@71⅛ ⅌ cent. The market this morning opened at 70½@70¼@70⅜ cash, and 70 seller's option, 30@60 days. Toward the close of the printed list of the early sales 70⅝ ⅌ cent, was paid. These transactions, made with much boldness and at lower figures than the *Bear* account had before ventured upon, amounted to nearly 7,000 shares. The contracts for immediate delivery were made without reference to the supply of certificates on the Street, and when the settlements came to be made, the supply was found to be quite short, and even with the help of an advance of 1@1½ ⅌ cent., which was freely offered, the deliveries were not all made at 3 o'clock. We heard of no purpose to work a corner in the certificates, even for the day, and so a number of the deliveries, by consent, go over until Saturday. At the Second Board the stock sold up to 71¾ ⅌ cent. The same course of dealings, but on a less active scale, was followed in several of the Western shares. The sales of Rock Island were pressed in the morning at 57¼@½@⅝. The stock closed in the afternoon 58¼ ⅌ cent. Michigan guaranteed recovered 1@1½ from the current sales, and Galena the same, closing 64½ ⅌ cent. In Pacific Mail the cash sales were firm, 81 down to 78 and up again to 80, influenced by the offers of the broker of the Vanderbilt opposition on 60 days option under the rule of the Board, and 4 6 and 12 months outside the rule. His prices were 75, 70, 65@60 ⅌ cent. according to the time. In the afternoon he was taken up for 500 shares at 70, seller 4 months, and 500 at 85, seller 6 months. The 60 day options advanced from 75 to 76½ ⅌ cent. Hudson River, Reading, Harlem, Pennsylvania Coal and Erie shares were all steady, the last named 1 ⅌ cent. better than the lowest sales of yesterday. There was a steady feeling also in State Stocks, and in the best of the Railway Bonds, while Erie fourth mortgage fell off to 40 ⅌ cent. The general market closed firm in tone, but at unsettled prices.

In the Money Market we hear of rather lower terms for the borrower, both on short paper and demand loan. A parcel of June paper was done as low as 4 ⅌ cent.; of course, rather an exceptional case in favor of very choice names. Other short bills, 5@5½ ⅌ cent.; and longer dates, running into the Fall months, 5½ to 7 ⅌ cent. Demand loans are easily had by the old-established Stock firms at 4 ⅌ cent. Exchange for the *Fulton* to-morrow is firm on both London and Paris, and a fair business was done this forenoon, at 110@110⅛, and f.5.11¼. The extreme quotations are 109⅞@110¼ on London; f.5.12½@f.5.10 on Paris. The engagements of Bullion for this opportunity, to 4 o'clock this afternoon, amount to $750,000. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury, to-day, amount to $89,000, and other receipts $13,000. The disbursements are $126,000, and the balance this afternoon $6,577,019.

Owing to the indications of further postponement of the Western Land sales, Land Warrants are heavy and have declined two cents ⅌ acre. THOMPSON BROS. quote them to-day thus:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	88	92
120 acres, per acre	78	82
160 acres, per acre	82	85

The announcement was made by the last mail of the *City of Washington* that the Paris branch of the General Bank of Switzerland had suspended payment. The following extract from a letter of the London Branch to one of their correspondents here shows that payments were resumed by the Bank on the 12th inst.

GENERAL BANK OF SWITZERLAND,
LONDON AGENCY, April 15, 1850.

We beg to add, that payments which had been suspended at our Paris Branch, on the evening of Friday last, have been resumed on Tuesday morning, and everything is going on as usual. Our Central House at Geneva, as well as the London Agency, have not in the slightest degree been affected by the event.

Yours, &c. F. FREILIGRATH, Manager.

We see in the London *Morning Star* that the difficulties in the Paris Branch of the General Bank of Switzerland had been chiefly occasioned by the large advances made to Italian and other railways, which have been injuriously affected by the aspect of political affairs.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$1,665,650	$198,550	$1,484,375
Thrown on market	928,703	352,479	1,518,939
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$37,973,392	$16,597,826	$39,695,447
Thrown on market	36,412,362	21,373,111	40,823,613

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,351	$499,045	45	$11,134	173	$37,229
Man. of Cotton	940	255,700	7	166	42	7,897
Man. of Silk	623	513,918	4	5,490	16	14,045
Man. of Flax	479	106,870	56	13,019	33	6,058
Miscellaneous	346	76,725	47	2,308	203	1,452
Total	3,739	$1,452,258 32,117	153	$32,117	467	$66,681 1,452,258
Total Entered		$1,484,375	Total Marketed			$1,518,939

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

BANKS.	LOANS. April 23.	LOANS. April 16.	SPECIE. April 23.	SPECIE. April 16.
Citizens' Bank	4,765,150	5,032,313	3,799,273	4,251,096
Canal Bank	1,365,284	1,555,247	1,175,766	1,154,816
Louisiana	2,756,117	2,795,867	3,509,598	3,555,121
Louisiana State	4,566,463	4,751,544	4,039,630	3,878,921
Mech. & Trad.	1,251,938	1,235,806	633,2 7	627,726
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,317,691	1,369,630	679,449	761,394
Southern Bank	204,548	212,942	189,712	213,694
Union Bank	1,238,551	1,301,666	535,834	455,716
Merchants' Bank	767,973	739,320	319,082	241,604
Crescent City	957,829	1,016,937	254,136	244,008
Bank of America	1,095,970	1,121,463	571,863	591,551
Total	20,388,104	21,182,735	5,705,590	15,975,547
	Decrease	$744,631	Decrease	$269,957

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. April 23.	CIRCULATION. April 16.	DEPOSITS. April 23.	DEPOSITS. April 16.
Citizens' Bank	4,157,900	4,451,620	5,199,574	5,927,659
Canal Bank	1,267,570	1,273,952	1,388,542	1,486,619
Louisiana	1,094,964	1,0 6,939	4,933,606	5,079,268
Louisiana State	3,153,175	3,234,070	6,146,806	5,985,455
Mech. & Traders'	420,455	427,725	1,273,150	1,290,307
Bk. of N. Orleans	655,435	666,728	1,360,550	1,481,248
Southern Bank	286,720	288,675	488,898	513,391
Union Bank	618,930	605,180	1,256,127	1,178,606
Merchants' Bank	376,000	356,930	534,560	580,962
Crescent City	205,920	203,290	429,911	418,296
Bank of America	234,645	232,040	1,180,323	1,206,237
Total	12,661,116	12,777,096	24,242,047	24,907,948
	Decrease	$115,980	Decrease	$665,901

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. April 23.	EXCHANGE. April 16.	DUE DIST. BANKS. April 23.	DUE DIST. BANKS. April 16.
Citizens' Bank	2,487,153	2,464,848	515,540	642,446
Canal Bank	1,587,766	1,421,560	177,543	153,027
Louisiana	1,196,793	1,019,625	764,384	695,641
Louisiana State	1,540,434	1,504,563	426,084	496,318
Mech. and Trad.	613,236	643,580	32,248	23,129
B'k of N. Orleans	671,677	678,718	209,081	164,339
Southern Bank	1,275,608	1,287,628	......	......
Union Bank	586,854	561,276	177,297	153,283
Merchants' Bank	74,291	112,004	96,651	78,783
Crescent City	81,643	97,733	29,595	38,613
Bank of America	27,000	17,000	21,041	10,665
Total	10,041,455	9,949,534	2,449,462	2,454,244
	Increase	$91,921	Decrease	$4,782

Railroad Management—The Conflicting and Competing Interest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES, of Monday last, contained an editorial severely reflecting upon the managers of our leading railways for their alleged recklessness in sacrificing the property of their stockholders by the ruinous competition now going on between them. Your strictures were in the main just and well deserved. But an indiscriminate condemnation implies an equality of blame. In no sense of the term are the managers of the New-York Central deserving of censure in relation either to the inception or the continuance of this unfortunate contest. What are the issues? They had their origin in an unjust attempt on the part of the Southern lines to *force* the New-York Central to discriminate to an extent of from $2 to $6 per ton in rates of freight transportation against the City of New-York, and in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore, to common points of the West. Who does not see that in sacrificing the commercial interests of New-York City, the New-York Central would likewise sacrifice its own business? Yet such was the practical effect of the St. Nicholas compact. It drove business away from New-York to Philadelphia and Baltimore. So seriously were the New-York merchants affected by it that they repeatedly petitioned Mr. CORNING to correct the evil. It was only by a favorable promise on his part, that a public meeting of our merchants and citizens was prevented from being called to take action on the subject. He wrote to these merchants, among whom were many of the most prominent firms in our City, that he would do his best to procure a modification of the St. Nicholas compact, to meet their wishes, and stated that in case of failure the Central would be forced to adopt an independent policy. Was he not right? Experience had shown that a large portion of the business of New York City had been diverted especially to Philadelphia. In addition to this the Directors of the Pennsylvania Road had recently avowed in their official annual report that their leading policy was and would be to build up Philadelphia and make her the successful rival of New-York for the Western business, and also with respect to her exports and imports.

This announcement was boldly and explicitly made, as you will see by reading their report. It was properly regarded by the citizens of New-York, and by the managers of the Central Road, as a matter of momentous significance. As it had assumed the phase of a direct attack on New-York City as well as the Central Road, no alternative was left for the latter but to meet the issue and take a position which would effectually protect their common interests. You will see, therefore, that the question is not simply between the rival roads. The commercial supremacy of New-York City is involved in the contest. It must be determined now whether the products of the West can be put down in New-York as cheaply as in Philadelphia, and whether merchandise can be shipped from New-York as cheaply to common points from the West as from Philadelphia. If not, and if the declaration of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Road be true, that the Western consigner and the factors of Philadelphia have an advantage over New-York, then we confess that our City must suffer, and submit to a loss of a valuable portion of her trade. And with respect to the Central road, its connection with the contest is clearly stated by the New-York merchants, where they say, in their memorial to Mr. CORNING, "*Of course we lose the trade and you lose the transportation.*" Did not the four hundred merchants and citizens who signed this memorial appreciate the importance of the issue both to our City and the Central road? And can it be said that the Managers of the Central road act blindly when they strive to preserve the commercial ascendancy both of the State and City of New-York? To suppose that they are actuated by personal spite is simply absurd. Mr. CORNING is one of the largest stockholders in the Central road; he has never diminished his interest since the organization of the Company, nor has he wavered in his faith as to its final success. Who that knows him will question his fidelity to the stockholders? His personal interest is a sufficient guarantee in that respect. He does not belong to that class of men who burn their own dwellings merely for the purpose of smoking out their neighbors. No one is more anxious for remunerative rates than he and his associates. He and they are willing, and have been, to meet their antagonists and settle the controversy on a fair and equitable basis, a basis that will be just to the City of New-York. But the attempt to force them back to the adoption of the unjust St. Nicholas compact, which discriminated to the extent of from $2 to $4 per ton in favor of Philadelphia, will signally fail. Thus far their position has been entirely defensive and unaggressive. Even after it became evident that the St. Nicholas compact could not be perpetuated, they delayed the lowering of rates till their competitors took the lead. In every instance the New-York Central *followed* instead of leading in the lowering of rates. To show the spirit which actuates the Southern lines we need only instance the recent statement that they have resolved to reduce the passenger fares three dollars below what they are now. If they do, it will prove that they are the aggressors, and they are determined to persist in the forcing process they have hitherto pursued, and on them will rest the responsibility. It is worthy of remark here that while the Pennsylvania road strives to divert business *from* New-York they throw every possible obstacle in the way of the return business from the West.

To New-York City this whole subject is most vital, far more so than to the stockholders of the Central road. If our merchants and citizens prove true to themselves, and render an undivided support to the lines which conduct the carrying trade through their own State, the result of the pending contest will not be doubtful, and New-York will remain, as she always has been, the great commercial emporium of our continent.

As to the position of the New-York and Erie, respecting these issues, we regret to say that the managers of the Central have thus far been unable to induce that road to coöperate in this important movement. We hope that wiser counsels will prevail in the direction of the New-York and Erie, and that soon both roads will act in concert in sustaining the commercial power of the City with which their future prosperity is so obviously identified. Your correspondent "Howard," in your paper of yesterday, very truly stated that the managers of the New-York Central are not hostile to the New-York and Erie, but are desirous of a mutual arrangement which will secure the objects indicated above.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 28, 1859.

Real Estate....THURSDAY, April 28.

We call especial attention to the sale, by Mr. W. H. FRANKLIN, of the Palace Garden grounds and adjoining lots—Tornelly estate—on the southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. By order of the Supreme Court—S. P. NASH Referee. The prices will serve as one of the signs of the times.

The property sold extended 200 feet by half the block, 103 feet 3 inches on Fifteenth-street, and 100 feet opposite on Fourteenth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue.

The 100 feet on the corner of Fifteenth-street is divided into six lots, and was sold as follows:

The corner, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet, EDWARD FOX, $10,000.

The lot adjoining, on the avenue, 20 feet by 80 feet, Fox, $6,400.

The next, same size. JOHN T. HOUSE, $5,900.

The next. O. HOYT, $5,600.

The next. L. B. KISSAM, $5,600.

The first Fifteenth street lot, in rear of above, 20x103 feet 3 inches. EDWARD FOX, $4,650.

The next, same size. UDOLPHO WOLFE, $4,025.

The next. D. W. BUCKLEY, $4,200.

Next. MARK LEVY, $4,200.

Next. ROBERT MCLELLAN, $4,200.

Next. A. B. WOOD, $4,000.

One lot north side Fourteenth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, full size. MARK LEVY, $8,250.

Next. Same, same.

Next. Same. $8,650.

Next. A. B. WOOD, $8,700.

Terms of above sales 10 ⅌ cent. to-day; balance on 16th May, or buyer's option, 60 ⅌ cent. remain.

Mr. LUDLOW sold the first-class four-story brown stone front house and lot, No. 34 West Eighteenth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The house is 25x65 feet, in complete order throughout, and contains all the modern improvements. Lot 25x92 feet. Mr. HURTZOD, $15,650.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold one lot west side of Third-avenue, 25 feet 5 inches south of Fifty-second-street, for $3,000; also, a piece of land south-east corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, 49 feet fronting Seventh-avenue, same on the rear, 40 feet 11 inches in depth, for $9,000; also, one lot south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One hundred and fifteenth-street, 25 feet 11 inches by 100 feet, for $1,250.

We report the sale of a piece of land on the north-east corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, 44 feet on Broadway, 62 feet on Forty-second-street, and about 75 feet on the north line, for $13,500.

We also report the sale of one four-story brown-stone basement and under-cellar house, 20 feet by 52 feet. Lot 80 feet, No. 74, West Forty second-street, near Sixth-avenue, for $16,000—in trade for 4 lots north side of Forty-fifth-street, about 325 feet west of Sixth-avenue for $15,500.

Also, No. 70 same street, same style and size, for $15,000, cash and mortgage.

Also, No. 72, same street, same style and size, for $15,000, cash and mortgage.

Also, No. 111, same street, near Broadway, 25 by 55 feet. Lot 100 feet 4 inches, 4 stories, basement and under-cellar, brown stone front, for $20,000, cash and mortgage.

Also, a piece of land on the south-west corner of Forty-sixth street and Broadway, 136 feet front on Forty-sixth street, 94 feet in depth on the west line, for $35,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 29.

FLOUR firm at $6 for superfine. BACON firm at 7½c.@9c. LARD quiet at 11c. PORK quiet, Mess $17.

SAVANNAH, Friday, April 29.

COTTON quiet and unsettled; sales to-day 220 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 29.

FLOUR advanced; sales 6,000 bbls., at $6 12½@$7 for superfine to extra. WHEAT advanced 1c.; Western Red, $1 60; do. White, $1 62@$1 65. CORN quiet; Yellow, 88c.@89c. LARD OIL improving. WHISKY firm, at 26½c.@27c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 29.

FLOUR active, and 6c.@12c. higher. WHEAT active, and advanced 1c. CORN active, and 2c. better. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 29.

Stocks dull. Long Island Railroad, 12½; Reading Railroad, 25; Morris Canal, 54; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½; Pennsylvania State Fives, 94¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Fulton	April 30	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Manchester	April 30	New-York	Cork.
Saxonia	May 2	New-York	Southa'n.
Arabia	May 4	Boston	Liverpool
Jura	May 5	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	May 5	New-York	Galway.
Ariel	May 7	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Wash'gton	May 7	New-York	Cork.
Africa	May 11	New-York	Liverpool
North Briton	May 14	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	May 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	May 14	New-York	Southa'n.
FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	April 16	Bremen	New-York
Bavaria	April 18	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	April 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
Niagara	April 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	April 27	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo Saxon	April 27	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	April 30	Liverpool	New-York
Weser	April 30	Bremen	New-York
Nova Scotian	May 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
Arago	May 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Borussia	May 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Vigo	May 6	Cork	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Moses Taylor	May 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	May 10	New-York	Aspinwall
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	May 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City	May 2	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	May 5	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Amaranth, from Bremen—A. Bernert, E. Henningsen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 00 | Sun sets.... 6 54 | Moon r. A. M. 3 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 49 | Gov. Island. 6 38 | Hell Gate.... 8 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Karnak, Brownless, Havana, E. Cunard; Fulton, Wotton, Havre, W. S. Drayton; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, via Cork, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, N. Briggs.

Ships Champion, Samson, San Francisco, J. J. Earle & Co; W. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; F. A. Beirn, Stewart, Bordeaux, Post, Smith & Co.; American Eagle, Moore, London, Morgan & Wiley; Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks L. Shepherd, Hathaway, Matanzas, ——; Sarah, Stevens, Curacoa, Vose, Livingston & Co.; Grampus, Cunningham, Havana, H. Avery; E. Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne; Asa Fish, Dickie, Port de Suhna, H. S. Vining; A. H. Badger, Means, Turk's Island, N. Place.

Brigs Baltimore, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Graeves; Falmouth, Gondy, Bathurst, E. R. Ware; St. Clara, Ellingwood, Arroyo, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Lombard, Harding, Gibraltar, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Mist, Disosway, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Commerce, Cox, Fredericksburg, J. W. McKee; Wm. A. Dresser, Hatch, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Telegraph, Rogers, New-London, Sturges & Co.; Kate Stamler, Manwaring, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; S. E. Gallasher, Purden, Provincetown, A. Howes; F. Merwin, Haven, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Rhode Island, Carr, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Biltz, Antwerp and Flushing March 19, and the Downs 21st, with mdse. and 45 passengers to Laytin & Hurlbut. 19th inst., lat. 43 12, lon. 55 10, passed a steamer bark-rigged, stg. E. 3d inst., Johanna Bourmann, passenger, aged 20 years, died. 20th inst., Edward Knowlton, seaman, of Norway, fell from the poop overboard, and was drowned. The J. A. S. has experienced heavy westerly weather—split sails, &c.

Bark Amaranth, (Brem.,) Heldorn, Bremen 57 ds., with mdse. and 6 steerage passengers to C. Luhling. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Coriolan, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 50 passengers to Stanton & Ruger. From the 10th to the 15th inst., between lat. 44 46, lon. 46 50, encountered very much ice. Had much heavy weather; N. W. gales all the passage.

Bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, Matanzas 17th inst., with sugar to Jno. A. McGaw.

Brig S. G. Adams, (of Camden,) Disko, Messina Feb. 26, with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co. Has had strong westerly gales since passing Bermuda, and has suffered some in sails, rigging, &c. April 11, lat. 24 55, lon. 65, lost foretopsail yard, split sails, &c. Sld. in co. with bark Bechabite, for Boston.

Brig Cecelia, (Br.,) Kavanagh, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with chalk to A. Smithers.

Brig Eastern Star, Ackley, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to master.

Schr. Almira, Beck, Calais 5 ds., with lath to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Era, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. C. F. Williams, (Br.,) Jones, Newark, N. J., with cement, bound to St. John, N. B.

Schr. John Ruggles, Rider, Machias 5 ds., with spars to Peck & Church.

Schr. New Zealand, Gerston, Machias 5 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Peter B. Anderson, Hill, Portland, Ct., 2 ds., stone.

Schr. T. P. Cooper, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Tiger, Evans, Saco, Me., via New-Bedford, 5 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Dresden, Hooper, Machias 5 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. B. W. Eldridge, Snow, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Woodward & Cromwell.

Schr. Lucy Church, Tucker, Rondout, with coal, bd. to Boston.

Schr. Nimrod, West, Albany, mdse., for Boston.

Schr. Science, Gladding, Elizabethport, for Provid'ce.

Schr. Robt. Smith Willcox, Portland, Ct., 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Hudson, Moore, Calais 5 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. Wm. Stevens, Bird, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Chief, Marble, Fall River, in ballast to master.

Schr. Thetis, Morris, Barnstable 2 ds., with fish.

Schr. Scioto, King, Sullivan 6 ds., spars to master.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Yeaton, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Albert, Brown, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Manfred, Holt, Virginia 3 ds., corn to master.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Emily, Snow, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Pavilion, Baker, Hadlyne, Ct., in ballast.

Sloop Theonise, Brown, New-Haven 2 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdick & Frisbie.

Sloop S. Hall, Tileston, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

SAILED—Br. steamship Karnak, for Havana and Nassau, N. P.

WIND—Sunrise, E. N. E., fresh; meridian, do., and light; sunset, S. S. E., and light.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 29, sunset—Steamship Karnak is outside the bar, bound out. Ships Viking and Liverpool, barks Roebuck, Amanda, and Laura, and eleven brigs, are all anchored at the S. W. Spit, bound out. There is one ship in the S. E. offing, bound in. Wind light from S. E.

SAVANNAH, April 19—Arr. ship Lizzie Southard, Liverpool; bark Johannes, Cadiz.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Eleanor, recently ashore on Romer Shoals, and subsequently towed into Gravesend Bay, was this afternoon towed to the City by steamtug Jacob Bell.

BOSTON, April 28.—The schr. Mohawk, Capt. Wall, arrived at this port on the 22d inst., from Havana, and reports falling in with, (no date,) the Br. schr. Truro, Capt. Cox, from New-York, bound to Port-au-Prince, with loss of foremast, &c. The captain and crew abandoned her, and were taken on board. From the cargo some butter, lard, flour and sugar, and some few provisions, were taken. The former were sold in Havana by Capt. Wall, and brought about $300.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

ST. GEORGE, Bermuda, April 16.—The bark Willard, of Yarmouth, Me., Capt. Mitchell, from Liverpool, bound to City Point, 52 ds. out, put in here, on the 12th inst., with rudder damaged. Will repair and sail in a few days. The bark M. B. Harriman, Capt. Simmons, from Bordeaux, for New-York, also put in here, on the 14th, with bowsprit, topmast, topgallantmast and foremast gone, also rigging and sails attached.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Boadicea—ship, stg. E., April 1, lat. 47 09, lon. 37 46.

Greenwood—ship, of Kennebunk, stg. E., April 5, lat. 44 26, lon. 42.

M. Sewall—schr., from New-York for West Indies, April 14, lat. 26 18, lon. 59 10.

SPRING RAGLANS,
OVER SACKS,
VAMPIRE DUSTERS,
BUSINESS SACKS AND FROCKS,
DRESS FROCK COATS,
PANTS,
VESTS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
AND
68
FULTON-STREET,
FULTON-STREET,
FULTON-STREET,
BETWEEN GOLD AND CLIFF-STS.

The amount of Fashionable Clothing now on sale at this extensive establishment far exceeds that of any previous Spring.

The immense number of Garments in every department; the endless variety of Colors and Shades; the wide range of accurate sizes; the many modern improvements brought to bear on the making and finishing of Garments are such that no one man in the business fails to be suited in every respect at this popular establishment.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. RICHARD H. WINSLOW is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. Dated New-York, April 29, 1859. RICHARD H. WINSLOW, J. F. D. LANIER.

Richard H. Winslow having retired from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., the business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, under the same name. J. F. D. LANIER, M. C. MORGAN. New-York, April 29, 1859.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
ONE STEAMER 220 feet long by 32 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 268 feet long by 35 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 180 feet long by 28 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 130 feet long by 18½ feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 115 feet long by 26 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 100 feet long by 18 feet beam.
ONE SEA-GOING SCREW-STEAMER, about 500 tons burden.
ONE PROPELLER TOW-BOAT.
For further information, apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

TO LET—IN CARMANSVILLE, A LARGE COTTAGE, for one or two families. Inquire of JOHN D. CHEVALIER, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT NO. 270 WATER-ST., New-York.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Benevolence and Economy of American Colportage.

Note of Messrs. Lord, Ketchum, Dodge and others to Mr. Cook.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1859.

THE REV. RUSSELL S. COOK:

DEAR SIR: Attacks against the system of the American Tract Society, in the production and circulation of its publications, have lately been made and widely circulated, as you doubtless know. As friends of the Society we believe these attacks founded in error, and that an important duty is to be discharged in thoroughly examining and testing the charges before the public. Your former connection with the Tract Society and with tract circulation, both in England and in this country, point you out as most competent for this duty, and your independence of the Society, and freedom from responsibility for its measures, will render your examination the more inviting to candid and intelligent men.

We, therefore, request that you would, if your other avocations will permit, prepare for circulation a full examination of these attacks and of the whole subject involved. With great respect, we are your friends and servants,

DANIEL LORD, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
HIRAM KETCHUM, JAMES BROWN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, STEWART BROWN,
ALFRED EDWARDS, GREENE C. BRONSON,
LUCIUS HOPKINS, JAMES DONALDSON,
C. O. HALSTED, JAMES W. BEEKMAN,

MR. COOK'S RESPONSE.

To Daniel Lord, Hiram Ketchum, Wm. E. Dodge, C. O. Halstead, Esqs., and their associates:

GENTLEMEN: A full examination of the whole subject brought to my attention in your polite note, would demand more time than my engrossing avocations permit. But I do not feel at liberty to decline altogether the service to which I am invited—especially as it will enable me to redeem an unexecuted promise—made weeks ago to the English Editor of my little volume on Colportage—of information on some of the topics now proposed for discussion. You will pardon me if I restrict my review to the most recent and most courteous—though not the least dangerous—of the numerous "attacks against the system of the American Tract Society in the production and circulation of its publications."

INTRODUCTORY.

Six long letters, addressed "*To the Hon. Thoms. S. Williams, LL. D., President of the American Tract Society,*" over the signature of "W. PATTON," have recently appeared in public journals in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois, and elsewhere. They are composed chiefly of a repetition of the allegations contained in two letters from London in February, 1858, respecting the comparative economy of the London and American Tract Society's systems of operation, which were partly reproduced, editorially, just before the exciting Tract anniversary of last year, and then offered in tract form for "business men," to each Director and member of the Society as he entered the Lafayette-place Church. The substance of these letters was also repeated at an important public meeting in Hartford for the recognition of the "City Tract Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society *at Boston,*" Dec. 29, 1858. One or more of the "three Judges," (WILLIAMS, ELLSWORTH and PARSONS,) referred to these injurious allegations at the *forty-third* anniversary of the Hartford Tract Society, Jan. 9, 1859. The last appearance of this ubiquitous "economical" wonder is in the form of a closely-printed, double-column pamphlet, of 16 pages—editorially proclaimed as "*unanswerable.*"

The industry and zeal with which this matter has been pressed, and the extent of credence given by the Press and the public to the representations of the author, would seem to demonstrate that vital questions are involved, with at least a plausible showing of error in the principles which control the action of a leading American charity: but if I mistake not, gentlemen, your belief that "these attacks are founded in error," will ripen into conviction before this letter reaches an end.

It is more as a witness than as an advocate that I enter on this discussion. More than twenty years ago, within which period the Colporteur system was founded and established, I began to love and labor for the American Tract Society. I may claim to know what the system is to which the best years of my life have been devoted. Three years have now been spent in other lands or other labors, quite aside from Colportage, so that I may claim to be an impartial witness.

INCIDENTS OF A MISSION TO ENGLAND IN 1853.

Nor am I a stranger to the principles and policy of the London Religious Tract Society, whose "system" is now urged on this country as a substitute for the American. Just six years previous to the writing of this paragraph, (in April, 1853,) I reached England on the self-prompted, self-sustained mission of explaining the principles and relations of the Colporteur system, tested by twelve years of successful application to the moral desolations of this country, and with the hope of engrafting it, if found practicable, among the enterprises of the Great Parent Tract Society. At the Jubilee meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Chester, and subsequently before the Board of Managers of that noble institution in London; in the immense congregations of the Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES at Birmingham, of the honorable and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL at London, and others; in public addresses to the people, and in private conferences with the leaders of benevolent enterprises in England and Scotland, the facts of Colportage and the adaptations of the system to the spiritual wants of Britain, awakened the deepest interest, and gained universal approval. Individuals proffered money to support it; candidates were ready to engage in it; the people were ready to welcome it.

A single illustration of the tone of Christian feeling respecting this matter may not be out of place. At Birmingham, the venerable author of an *Earnest Ministry* and an *Earnest Church* gave such a reception to my mission as the author of such books might be expected to give. JOHN ANGELL JAMES himself became an "anxious inquirer" into the principles and practical applications of a system which had borne hundreds of thousands of his own unequaled productions to the scattered abodes of the New-World, and which brought back tidings of hundreds, if not thousands, of immortal souls won to the Redeemer by his instrumentality, far across the sea. During the few days while I was his guest, this topic engrossed our waking and trenched on our sleeping hours. His great heart embraced the enterprise as furnishing a needed supplement to British benevolence. By his solicitation, the matter was spread before his Carr's-lane congregation. His public indorsement was followed by an announcement, without consultation, that I would continue the discussion on the following evening. A crowded and enthusiastic assembly gave their unmistakable approval, in the downright English method, to the views unfolded; and Mr. JAMES poured forth, from a full heart, such words of welcome to the system as humbled and confounded its expounder. And, without solicitation, he proposed to write, and did write, to the London Committee, earnestly commending the matter to their attention.

On the eve of departure for London, a letter was received—from a manufacturer at Wolverhampton, the brother of my estimable host at Chester—expressing a desire to know more of American Colportage than he had been able to learn from his friends and mine at Chester, and intimating the intention of entering on the experiment of the new system at his own expense. It was a call of Providence, and I instantly took the train for Wolverhampton instead of London. There, after a half-day's interview, my newly-found friend proffered the means of sustaining two colporteurs, and one or two men were examined with reference to their qualifications for the service. In all these interviews, and in many hundreds beside, I had some opportunity of learning the adaptations and obstacles of the system for England.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE LONDON COMMITTEE.

During four or five weeks I had daily intercourse with some of the officers or committees of the London Society—addressing the Society at its annual meeting—in spite of the amiable missives of some American "philanthropists," intended to forestall my mission and keep me off from the platform and away from the councils of that or any other Christian institution. At the close of one session of the committee of four hours, devoted to the single question of Colportage, members severally pledged an amount sufficient to pay the salaries of some colporteurs to test the principle.

A brief record of the hindrances to the full success of these negotiations is contained in the annual report of the American Society for 1854, (p. 127), to this effect: "1. The committee is large, and can hardly be expected to be unanimous in adopting a measure *involving many changes in the policy* of the institution. 2. The executive force is inadequate for the supervision of the system, [the leading Secretary died soon after.] 3. *The relations of the Society to the trade,* through which its chief circulation is effected, and *the prices of its publications,* complicated the difficulties of setting on foot an *aggressive agency for the universal diffusion of a cheap literature.* 4. The existence of the church establishment, and the laws as to licenses were serious hindrances. 5. The previous failures in *somewhat* similar enterprises, *conducted on the commercial principle,* in some parts of the kingdom, discouraged the undertaking." The same report alludes in a more encouraging tone to the prospects of introducing the system into Scotland; and I am happy to say that about fifty colporteurs are now employed by the single Society in Edinburgh.

I have been induced to state these facts and make this citation solely as evidences that the writer is likely to be familiar with the London Society's system of operations, and that the views I am about to present of the comparative efficiency and economy of the two systems are not a special plea in abatement, but were deliberately recorded five years ago. Then, as now, *commerce or benevolence*—"will it pay?" or will it *save*?—were the questions in debate. The London Society then hesitated, and finally declined to enter on Colportage—after long deliberation, mainly for reasons like those detailed above, and influenced, as I was informed, by the demonstration of one of its members from the East India Company's House, that, by the American Society's Reports, it cost almost a pound sterling to circulate a pound sterling's worth of books. Its commercial relations overbore its benevolent sympathies. A complete remodeling of the institution would have been necessary—in its executive staff, in the drift of its publication department, in its prices, in its trade connections, in its main principles of action, before it could enter on the enterprise urged on its attention. This was apparent at an early stage of our negotiations. But, I believed then, and believe now, that such a modification would have immeasureably enhanced its usefulness. I still believe that the interests of Christ's kingdom in Great Britain demand the system of Colportage, in its essential features—adapted, of course, to the peculiarities of the population. And I believe further, that if the London Society cannot or will not take it up, some other Society can, should, and will, and that ere long—perhaps as the result of this very discussion, intended to overthrow the system in the land of its birth and the seat of its power to do good. American Radicalism may find that the *club* it has taken from English Conservatism with which to smite down Christian Evangelism—in one of its most active agencies in the United States—will be reclaimed by British Benevolence, and converted into a *cross* with which to lead on a new crusade against formalism, ignorance, error and sin.

COLPORTAGE ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND.

Singularly enough, the *very hour* of the writing of the above paragraph, a gentleman connected with the great London "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," (Mr. JOHN MORGAN,) who arrived by the last steamer, called at my office, at the instance of a common friend in the London Tract Society's House, and I learned from him, with intense satisfaction, that a General Society has lately been formed in England, with its head-quarters in Paternoster-row, to supervise and carry forward this very work of Colportage. So that the trust in British benevolence just expressed—and similarly recorded in 1854, (See *Ann. Report,* p. 127:) "British benevolence is so practical and persistent as to relinquish no object which commends itself to its confidence as a means of promoting the kingdom of the Redeemer"—has not been disappointed.

As bearing upon the same point, and as furnishing proof that this discussion is called for from and in England, as well as in America, I am induced to make public the following extracts from the letter of an English author, received and acknowledged, I think, in January, but hitherto unanswered for want of time. It is inserted without comment, for the present. The writer of the letter, after stating the plan of the proposed revision of "Home Evangelization," and requesting recent information on various topics, proceeds thus:

INFORMATION ON COLPORTAGE SOUGHT AND GIVEN.

"Have you not been also struck with the idea that the revival in America may have been, under God's blessing, caused by the Colportage that had for so many years been pervading the country? I shall be anxious to know your opinion of this subject. *There is great and increasing interest on the subject of Colportage, and 'Book-hawking Societies' are springing up everywhere,* but what I desire to see is a well-organized system that shall permeate through every village of our land. I purpose dwelling much on its value where the clergy are either tractarian or careless men, which is too frequently the case in England. It seems the opinion of many earnest men that we must ere long come to a crisis, the Tractarian Party are going to such lengths.

"Lord BROUGHAM is much interested in this book on Colportage, and I hope to send him a copy when published. It will not be ready for some weeks, as I find it difficult to collect all the information I require to present such a faithful view of the wants of our country as you did of America. You will not object, I presume, to my naming you as the author of the original work.

"I had a letter from Mr. DAVIS, of the [London] Tract Society, to whom I wrote for statistics, rather throwing cold water on Colportage. He says it has been a decided failure in many places, but *in such an undertaking its success cannot be measured by pounds, shillings and pence.*

"A dear friend of mine, the Rev CARUS WILSON, is doing a most blessed work among our soldiers and sailors. He resides near Portsmouth, and does not allow a vessel to leave without the troops and sailors being furnished and speaking to them. The result has been a great awakening in the Army and Navy. Many soldiers in India are doing the work of evangelists. Mr. WILSON has lately published a volume of letters from these men. Thus Colportage is doing its work there.

"The 'Pure Literature Society' is doing a great deal. One of its secretaries has lately visited America, and I am invited to attend at the office next Thursday to have his account of Colportage."

Perhaps I ought to premise that my interviews with the Committee and its several members, and with the officers of the London Society, were uniformly of the most fraternal character, and that I retain the sincerest respect and affection for them, one and all, as Christian gentlemen engaged in an important and eminently useful enterprise. I would not consciously write a line or utter a word to interfere with aught of good done for Great Britain and the world by the Institution they conduct. But when the system on which that Institution is worked is commended as a substitute for one which has found a place in the affectionate confidence of millions of Christians in America, Scotland, and even in England itself, no consideration of personal delicacy should restrain the utterance of the 'truth in love.'"

One thing more: Lest the American Society should be censured for sending a secretary to Europe, or for aught that may appear in this letter, I wish to say distinctly that my salary ceased when I left America, which was not a great sacrifice; that my expenses, even to postage and express expenses, both ways, on official business, were a personal charge; and that what I then said and did, as what I now say and do, was and is said and done on my own sole and proper responsibility, as a man, a Christian, and a minister of Christ.

It is my purpose to avoid all "side issues," all personalities, all appeals to popular prejudices, and to grapple, as God shall give me strength, with the vital questions presented to the public in the *two* letters—the *six* letters—the *one* letter—the editorial—the speech—the Tract—the Pamphlet—the *subject* before me.

THE QUESTION STATED.

There must be many essential points of agreement in this discussion. Christian doctrines are not involved. The obligation to preach the Gospel to every creature will not be questioned. The legitimacy and efficiency of printed truth as an evangelizing agency will not be denied. Lay effort, in supplementing the labors of the ministry, will be conceded to be scriptural and useful. The imperative duty of American Christians to take care of their own country, and to bear or send the Gospel to our scattered population, at whatever pecuniary cost, and the necessity of associated action for this purpose will be granted, and even insisted on. Simple principles like these admit of no question.

The circulation of printed evangelical truth being a legitimate object for the appropriation of benevolent funds and the employment of missionary zeal, the question whether the application of the colporteur system in reaching the moral desolations of a vast and growing country is necessary, *wise and Christian,* may justly claim precedence of the question whether it is *economical.* For whatever is necessary, wise and Christian, must be economical. Bible translation and distribution, Home and Foreign Missions, ministerial education, Sabbath school-instruction—all the appliances for evangelization are and must be expensive; but are they not economical? The Master has need of them; and the Church has need of them, if for no other reason, to keep the life-currents of benevolence flowing, and to preclude stagnation and death by her selfishness.

So of Colportage. Is it necessary, wise and Christian? That is "the *previous* question." The facts it has brought to light, the results it has accomplished, the peculiar sphere it occupies, furnish the answer. If there were millions of immortals in seclusion, ignorance, error and sin not previously reached by gospel agencies, who have been thus reached by Colportage; and if there are millions still needing its beneficent action—then was it and is it not only needful, expedient and benevolent, but it would be the economy of wicked selfishness not to employ it. This is a question of fact, and it is met by the revelations of the system itself. In eighteen years nearly a million of families (953,367) were found by colporteurs who attended no place of public worship. Four hundred thousand (408,435) families thus visited had not even a portion of the Holy Scriptures. Six hundred thousand (656,692) of them, embracing more souls than are reached directly by all the foreign missionaries in the world, were destitute of all religious books. Ponder these facts. They are not estimates; they do not relate to a foreign land; they are *home* facts. On these it is safe to rest the whole argument for Colportage with any Christian or patriotic mind.

Let the stupendous memorial of evangelical zeal and self-denial, built of the statistics which record *seven millions* of Christian visits (7,185,665) on the errand of salvation; which show that in *three millions* of habitations (3,392,703) prayer has been offered by the colporteur, often, often for the first time; that six hundred thousand (669,228) of these families were Roman Catholics; that 172,255 prayer-meetings have been held; that six millions (6,417,400) of spiritual classics have been sold, and two millions (1,878,202) bestowed on the poor, family by family, without money and without price,—let this everlasting monument crumble, if you will; blot it all out, if you can,—or let the mistake and the "indignation" of the early disciples of our Lord about the woman of Bethany and her precious box of ointment be repeated in the inquiry, "*To what purpose is this waste?*" But no ingenuity of argument, no confusion of accounts, no comparison of unlike systems, no false plea of "economy," no appeal to selfishness, no resort to prejudice, can evade or ignore those appalling facts which demonstrate a wide-spread destitution of all the acknowledged and divinely-commissioned means of religious instruction, and which illustrate at once the necessity and the efficiency of Colportage as an agency for revealing and measurably supplying them.

The key-note of Colportage, sounded in 1842, [see Report, p. 27,] has been sustained since, in every document and public appeal, with unwavering fulness. "Were a colony of 7,000,000 of destitute but accessible souls found in the most distant part of the globe, how promptly would the American Churches send among them the preacher and the *colporteur,* laden with the precious, practical writings of the holiest authors, nor cease their labor, COST WHAT IT MIGHT, till every family should hear or read," in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God! But is the obligation or encouragement less when these 7,000,000 are our fellow-countrymen, and accessible to our efforts with far less expenditure of money and of life?

Then, as now, the founders and friends of Colportage based its claims on its Missionary aspects, never aiming and never expecting to make it self-supporting—I may say never wishing it to be "economical" in that sense. It was designed to be, and has been, as much as the offering of the woman of Bethany, an expression of love for the Saviour; with this difference, that while it "wrought a good work upon" our blessed Lord, it also sought to proclaim His love to "the poor" whom "ye have always with you"—Christ's poor It may be that the promised "memorial" of both will be abiding, everlasting. "When Jesus understood it, he said, *why trouble ye the woman.*"

The apparent purpose to divert attention from the paramount design of Colportage, and to occupy the public mind with questions of finance and "economy" solely, has rendered necessary a brief discussion on this point. It is surely pertinent when considering at length the question "whether the system is economical," and "whether another system may not accomplish a much greater amount of good for the same amount of money," to keep at least occasional sight of the question, "*What is the system of Colportage?*" Otherwise one may have not only the play of "Hamlet," with *Hamlet* left out, but with nothing *in* but the bare "boards" and the footlights, and a quarrel about the economy of gas or oil!

"IS THE SYSTEM ECONOMICAL?"

We are now prepared to examine the question—"*Is the system economical?*" It is important to understand ourselves at the outset as to the terms and scope of the question. Happily it is cleared from all personalities by the explicit and repeated concessions of our author, as just as they are kind, to the effect that "the system has been *economically administered by the gentlemen in charge,*" and that "*they are doubtless worthy of all praise for the fidelity and economy with which they have worked it.*" Yet, he says, "the *system itself may not be economical.*" True: and it is a perfectly legitimate matter of inquiry, "whether there is not another system by which a greater amount of good may be done for the same amount of money."

But do not the terms of the question imply that the "greater amount of good" shall be of the same sort, in the same direction, and within the same field? If the question contemplates *some other object* to be accomplished with "the same amount of money," then I submit that it is irrelevant. The question is not between Colportage and schools or Colportage and missions, but Colportage and "another system" for doing the work of Colportage more "economically." This is clearly the sense of our author, inasmuch as he proceeds to contrast and commend "the system of the London Tract Society" as being "more simple," "more economical," and more efficient. I propose calmly to examine this claim in behalf of an excellent Society across the water, with some scrutiny of the mathematical calculations of the author. Perhaps American benevolence, which is wont to be somewhat practical and efficient, has missed its aim for eighteen long years—without knowing it, till informed from London.

What are we to compare? Has it occurred to our author that it borders on the grotesque to compare things lacking common essential characteristics? Two locomotives, or two steamships, or two horses, may be compared; but to compare a locomotive with a saw-mill, or a steamship with a dredging machine, or a horse with a wagon, may be good waggery, but it is bad logic. They may all *go,* but they go in different ways, and for different ends. You may compare two insurance companies; but you must discriminate as to their objects, whether the mutual or the stock principle governs, and whether fire or marine risks are taken. You may compare two banks; but you must ascertain whether one be not for "savings" and the other for discounts. So there are points of comparison for the two Tract Societies—the London and the American—but to ignore or confound the fact that one has an extended system which the other has not, and for which it has no substitute, may lead—nay, it *has* led to the grossest errors of fact and argument—to an utter misapprehension of important truth. The American Society has a vast and costly system of Colportage. The London Society has no such system, nor anything equivalent thereto. So that to say that one system is more or less "simple" or "economical" than the other is to say, *quoad hoc,* that a saw-mill is "more simple" than a locomotive, or that a sheep is more "economical" than a cow.

It is claimed, I am aware, that voluntary Christian zeal employs the publications of the London Society in labors among the destitute. To some extent this is true: but it is to a limited extent—more limited and less systematic far than similar labors and distributions in this country. So that it does not affect the question in debate. The American Society has and encourages numberless channels of circulation other than Colportage, and that system superadded, which the London Society has not.

But once more, *what sense* does our author attach to "Economical?" Absolute or relative? Benevolent or commercial? If it be the latter, then I submit that discussion is precluded, for the main work of the London Society is commercial—supplying the trade with books,—while the main work of the American Society is benevolent—sending books by colporteurs to the destitute. And it would be as pertinent to debate the point whether CARTER & BROTHERS' bookstore is not more "economical" than the Home Missionary Society.

If it be a question of absolute "economy," or of economy as a benevolent undertaking in carrying out the Saviour's last command, then, before endeavoring to unravel the illogical complications caused by disregarding these simple and obvious principles and definitions, I will present some considerations which seem to establish the position that

COLPORTAGE IS AN ECONOMICAL SYSTEM.

1. It takes men trained to Christian usefulness in their several churches, and introduces them into wider spheres of Christian activity, without expenditure for their education. If intended for the peculiar work of the ministry it would be "economical" in every view to educate them for that work. It thus develops and employs a vast amount of lay talent otherwise buried.

2. It secures a better class of laborers for less money than would be possible on any other than the missionary principle. I have known many instances where good men have abandoned or declined situations offering $300, $500, $700, and in one case $2,000 a year, that they might *do good* in this service with salaries of $150 or $200.

3. As an illustration of the safety and efficiency of lay talent, and as a means of calling it into action, the employment of 4,000 or 5,000 different men, of all denominations, in all parts of the land, has been wise and economical. And God has owned it among the influences leading to and active in the great Revival of 1858.

4. Its catholicity of spirit and universality of application render it economical. Being restricted by no denominational or geographical landmarks, it can and does go to all. Whereas, if it were sectarian, it must stop when it trenched on another's ground; or, if it were commercial, it would hover around the families or neighborhoods where "a small profit" could be made by sales, and leave those most needing its influence still in their heathenism.

5. It is economical, because, in addition to all its other forms of usefulness, it provides permanent, perennial instruction, for all classes, through all time. "A good book is not a dead thing" It rarely dies. It becomes an heir-loom, more and more prized with accumulating years and associations. It may not be read to-day; it will to-morrow. And when the Spirit of God descends upon a land, who can measure the value, or compute the eternal benefits of having in every habitation some safe spiritual *Call,* or *Alarm,* or *Guide,* or fellow-*Pilgrim,* to be the domestic pastors and teachers of those souls too remote from living ministers to find them, or too timid to seek them? Would the late revival have been as prevalent as it was, had there been no previous sowing of such seed of the Kingdom over the Continent? Do spiritual harvests come without sowing? Is sowing "economical"? Let the Great Harvest-Day answer.

6. It is economical, because the benevolent mode of circulation augments the power of the publications circulated. The associations with them are those of Christian self-denial and prayer, instead of mere business. They are thus more likely to be read; and, when read, the verbal message that accompanied them, the prayer offered in the dwelling, the embodied charity that brought and sold or gave the volume, will envelop and hallow its pages. Here is one secret of the amazing spiritual results of Colportage.

7. It is economical, because it tends to sustain and elevate the standard of spirituality of the books and tracts prepared for circulation. The commercial principle necessitates an accommodation of the issues to the demands of the popular taste—so that as it becomes degenerate or worldly, the literature even of a Religious Society will inevitably take its hue. But, with a system of aggressive missionary circulation, sustained by Christian charity, a Society may publish such books as the people *need,* and see that they have them. This is not mere theory. The London Society's publications, excellent as many of them are, by no means compare in evangelical richness or spiritual power with the American: and it is a fact, and a sad fact, that the most valuable, because most spiritual and saving of the books of the former Society—such as form the bulk, if not the whole, of the American Society's circulation by colporteurs—lie on the shelves in Paternoster-row, for want of Colportage. The present Secretary of that Society, at my last interview with him in 1856, requested me to open negotiations with the American Committee for the purchase of their sheet-stock of such publications, on this very ground. I declined any such service: *First,* because the American Society could print in a better style, if not at a cheaper rate; and, *second,* because Great Britain needed just those publications, and a system to circulate them. What a comment is this on the working of the two systems! What a shame and a loss it would be to enter on a scheme consciously to dilute the evangelical element of a nation's religious literature!

8. If we must deal with dollars and cents in a question of this sort as "the only question," then I will say that Colportage is absolutely economical in a pecuniary point of view. For, *first,* it secures the largest amount of available service for the least amount of expenditure. The official statement is made that the total average cost of a year of colporteur service in the country for 1858—one of the most expensive years known—was $303 15. This includes "salary, conveyance, and traveling expenses." The expense of superintendence, I suppose to be excluded, as the pay and rations of regimental officers would be excluded from the estimate of the cost of soldiers. Now, can a commercial or benevolent concern be found in this country that can secure an itinerant agent, with horse and wagon, for an entire year, in the midst of ignorance and error and obloquy, for a less salary and expense than *eighty-three cents a day,* or $303 15 a year? I use the official *data* of the Tract Society in this statement. But, *second,* on the benevolent principle, which admits of *hospitality* for Christ's sake to Christ's messengers, with no question of delicacy to restrain the giver or the recipient, an amount of gratuitous kindness has been bestowed, equal, if measured by dollars, to the whole million expended for Colportage. On any other principle, it would have been withheld. Benevolent Colportage, then, has been economical to that extent of saving.

There are many similar considerations which seem to me to bear somewhat immediately on the economy of the system of Colportage. But these must suffice. I claim that these eight reasons for believing Colportage "economical" ought to have as much weight with Christian minds—and we are arguing this question before the *Christian* public, and not before merely "business men"—singly or together, as the sole reason, if it were valid, as we shall prove it is not, that another Society does another work in another land in a more "economical" way.

PERSONAL TESTIMONY.

I have sometimes been asked whether, since my official connection with this system had ceased, it had my full confidence in its usefulness and economy. I have uniformly replied privately, as I now state publicly, that after fifteen years' intimate and practical acquaintance with the field, the men, and the machinery of Colportage, and after three years of unofficial observation and reflection, it is my deliberate and unbiased conviction that it is sound and scriptural in its principles; simple and unselfish in its aims; Christ-like in its spirit; eminently economical in its working—if true Christian economy, and not mere worldly calculation be the standard of economy—and that, wisely administered, it has elements of incalculable power as a supplemental and auxiliary instrumentality for popular evangelization. In my judgment, with all the destitutions and perils of our country, present and prospective, and in the light of religious obligation, and of the temporal and eternal interests involved, all the money hitherto expended on Colportage would have been wisely and *economically* employed had it only sent its five thousand living messengers of Christ to seven millions of families to speak of Redemption, and to illustrate in their own persons the benevolent sympathy of American Christianity. Or it would have been *economical* had it done nothing more than to *sell* six millions of such books in such abodes as have been thus blessed; or had it only given away its nearly two millions of Christian volumes in families destitute of all religious instruction; or had it only explored and revealed the astounding moral desolation of our country, and set others on the effort to supply them; or had it only done what it has done for our emigrant and Roman Catholic population; or had it only accomplished either of many other objects vital or merely incidental to its main aims. But when it has done *all* of several needful things—either of which would entitle it to a place among the useful charities of our land—to call in question its real economy, or to seek a substitute in a system unsuited to the exigency, and incapable of accomplishing either of the objects not merely attainable but attained by Colportage, would argue a gross misapprehension of what Colportage is, or an exaggerated estimate of another and an inadequate system.

We now proceed to a few of the particulars in which the London and American Societies are compared. They relate first, to manufacturing; second, circulation; third, gratuitous distribution; fourth, comparative price of books; fifth, benevolence of Colportage; sixth, expense of Colportage.

I.—MANUFACTURE OF PUBLICATIONS.

This is a mere business question. As such, it might be dismissed with the remark that the intelligent laymen who form a part of the American Committee—some of whom have earned an enviable reputation by twenty, thirty or forty years of successfully employed business talent, and whose "fidelity and economy" in this relation have the indorsement of even our letter writer—may be considered as competent to judge of it as a clergyman, however eminent, who has been, or ought to have been, employed in other matters, than pasteboard, paper and types. But another answer will settle the question with all candid minds. The American Society has had twenty years' experience of the contract system, and fourteen years' experience of its present system, mostly under the same committee, without a shadow of doubt as to the superior economy and wisdom of the latter. The Bible Society, the Methodist Book Concern, and other large publishing houses, with a similar experience of both systems, give an intelligent and concurrent testimony in favor of the independent method of printing and binding.

On the other hand, the London Society adheres to the system in use at its foundation—perhaps wisely for the kingdom in which it is located; but its prices and style of publication furnish no inducement to adopt its policy. A London precedent which is merely *negative,* is no more a guide here than in Colportage. The requisite premises, operatives and machinery must be had and paid for *somewhere;* if all can be had under a single roof—as is practicable without cost for rent by the wise forethought of the founders of the Tract Society—without a contractor or contractors to pocket profits, why not save thereby some thousands of dollars a year? [The *paper shavings* alone in the Tract-House since the Society abandoned the contract system have been sold for $50,000 and more—which would otherwise have gone to contractors!] The American Society has these accommodations and the public have all the benefit of them. That ought to satisfy its friends—*and it does.*

But are not the following formidable figures, which have been paraded for a year and a half in numberless editions of newspapers and pamphlets, proof that, after all, the London system is the most economical? Look at them:

London Report, 1856	American Report, 1856.
31,500,000 of publications were produced for £73,744, or $353,360.	16,289,564 of publications were produced for £54 999, or $263 993.

London Report, 1857.	American Report, 1857.
34,000 000 of publications were produced for £79,571, or $381,278.	17,500,000 of publications were produced for £53,261, or $255 655.

"Those accustomed to accounts will perceive that the per-centage is much in favor of the London Society."

Does not that look like extravagance somewhere in the American "management?" Must not "those *accustomed to accounts* perceive that the per centage is much in favor of the London Society?"

Yes, *if* the publications were all of the same size and style of binding: two pretty important *ifs.* These items left out, the comparison is an imposition on the eye and the mind. The absurdity of dealing with figures in this way may be shown thus:

Geneva Watches in 1858.	American Watches in 1858.
10,000 watches were produced for 2,500,000 francs, or $500,000.	20,000 watches were produced for $200,000.

The per centage is *much* in favor of American! And Geneva had better adopt the American system forthwith. Or thus:

Portsmouth Dock-Yard.	Venice Dock-Yard.
100 vessels were produced for £600,000.	200 vessels were produced for £18,000.

"Those accustomed to accounts will perceive that the per centage is much in favor of Venice!" It is a small item that one yard produces frigates and the other gondolas. Are such comparisons to guide the counsels of Christian Societies, and the action of their friends?

II.—COST OF CIRCULATION.

The damaging allegation here is that "to circulate 50,397,796 publications cost the American Society $442,729 11; whilst to circulate 100,155,981 publications cost the London Society *absolutely nothing.*"

This extraordinary statement, which has been repeated indefinitely in various forms and through various channels, I am constrained to say is too indefinite to be of value; too inaccurate to deserve credence, and too unjust to be tolerated.

It is *indefinite.* There are no elements of comparison between the size and style of the publications thus circulated, as we have seen above, and the differing methods of effecting the circulation are not brought into view. A parallel statement would be: "To distribute 100,000,000 letters cost the American Government $2,000,000; whilst to circulate 100,000,000 of letters cost the British Government only £200,000 or $1,000,000"—without calling to mind the fact that the territory of England could be hid on one of the prairies of the West! Known and unknown quantities require a very high mathematical power to reach an intelligent comparison; and to base calculations of "economy" on inferences derived from such data, is trifling with logic and common sense.

It is *inaccurate.* The moderate sum of $84,676 33 expended in three years for the salaries and expenses of *general agents* employed in "raising funds and awakening an interest in behalf of the spiritual wants of the destitute," but having no more to do with "*circulation*" than it has with the Budget of LOUIS NAPOLEON, is *added to the actual amount to be placed to the "cost of circulation,"* and *included in the above $442,729 11!* The pretext for this unpardonable dealing with a financial record is that the writer finds on the credit side of the Treasurer's report an outlay "from *agents* and colporteurs of $149,102 22"—meaning, of course, the superintending "*agents*" connected with Colportage, and having depositories of publications. The "debtor" side of the account shows beyond all question that it *could not* have been the "general agents"—for it defines their work to be what every Pastor and donor and intelligent friend of the Society knows it to be, of entirely another sort; so that there is not even the color of a warrant for lugging into the cost of Colportage a sum equal to one-fourth of the whole cost of "circulation," which might as well be placed to the account of the "Exploring Expedition."

But the sum of $84,676 *is* lugged in; and what is the logical sequence? Why, it legitimately draws with it, into the account for "circulation," the entire results of the labors in raising funds of all these general agents;—and it is known that a very large part of the donations reach the Treasury through their instrumentality. For the purposes of the argument, it may be allowed to reckon them all as thus raised and remitted. Then the "cost of circulation," *on the principles of our author,* would stand thus:

Cost of circulating 50,397,796 publications, including general agents' expenses	$442,729
Amount of donations, chiefly raised by general agents	432,663
Net cost of "circulation"	$10,066

So that, if to "circulate" a hundred million publications, cost the London Society "*absolutely nothing,*" "to circulate fifty millions of publications cost the American Society"—on the principles of this writer—*so near an approximation to nothing,* ($10,066,) as not to be worth quarreling about! The *reductio ad absurdum* is the least chastisement deserved for such an error.

But, the comparison is as *unjust* as it is indefinite and inaccurate. It contrasts the results of a self-supporting and profit-yielding system of bookselling through the trade, with a system characteristically and radically different—employing hundreds of itinerants, traversing a country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a population so "sparse" and heterogeneous as to make bookstores of about as much popular account as fortifications in Indian warfare. This writer takes three years' results of two *such* utterly opposite "systems," to show that the one is "economical" and the other wasteful! It would be just as fair to contrast the balance-sheet of an Insurance Company with that of a Missionary Society, to show that the Insurance business was "more economical" to the public and the stockholders.

III.—EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE FUNDS.

"In three years," says the summary before us, "the London Society received from donations $156,299, and gave away $150,288, all but $6,011. In the same three years the American Society received $432,664, and gave away $198,540, a little more than one-third, and *leaving in hand* $234,124." And at various times and in sundry forms since this discussion commenced, doubt has been expressed whether this large sum "*left in hand*" has not been "*added to the capital or sunk in expenses.*"

How far this startling statement is fair or reliable will be seen by a few inquiries like these: For what object were the donations of the London Society given? For what were the $432,664 paid into the American Society's Treasury? Were they in each case expended in accordance with the objects of the several institutions and wishes of the donors? And how much was thus expended?

The *only* object for which the London Society asks or receives donations is to "*give away Tracts*" at home and abroad. It thus received and expended the amount stated.

The *main* object for which the American Society receives donations is the *support of Colportage.* For years that has been the feature, and almost the only feature that has called forth charitable funds. "Giving away Tracts" has scarcely been considered in the appeals for or gifts to the Society, and not a dollar has been *specified* by donors for that purpose; while $115,735 of the $432,664—more than one-fourth of the whole—were specifically designated, when given, for *Colportage alone;* and, beyond all question, an equal amount, and more, was designed to aid that system.

What then should the Societies respectively do with these charitable funds? Precisely what they have done. The London Society "gave away" Tracts to the amount of its benevolent receipts, within $6,000. The American Society employed its donations thus:

Actual Expenditures of American Society.

1. For Colportage and Superintendents of Colportage, as per Treasurer's Reports for '56-'7 '8	$358,052
2. For Foreign Distribution, [in cash, and exclusive of publications sent abroad]	45,500
Making a total of	$403,552
Which amount subtracted from the total donations	432,664
Balance for all other purposes	$29,112

Leaving for all other purposes $29,112, without applying a dollar to "give away Tracts," but *not* "leaving in hand $234,124 to be sunk in expenses or added to the capital."

The implication of our writer's entire argument is that Colportage is not a legitimate object for the application of benevolent funds; and all his mathematical exhibitions ignore such an application—notwithstanding the expressed will of donors, and the actual entries in the Treasurer's report. Are these of no moment in settling the financial question? Taking the items "given away," which he concedes to be legitimately expended, [though we shall see that the main one *is not found and does not belong* in the Treasurer's account at all] as being:

For Domestic and Foreign Grants		$198,540
Now add the amount *specified*, and necessarily expended for Colportage in three years	$115,735	
And an equal amount doubtless intended by the donors for Colportage	115,735	231,470
And it makes the sum expended according to the claims of the letter writer, and the will of donors		$430,010

Or within $2,654 of the whole amount of donations, ($432,664,) for all purposes, received into the Treasury. What, then, becomes of his mystery about "leaving in hand $234,124," as withheld or misapplied? Why does he insist, or how can he claim, that money shall be expended for what it was not given?—for not a dollar was *specified* in those three years for "giving away tracts,"—and on what principle of truth does he leave out a larger sum, entered on every Treasurer's account he has examined, as received and expended for a specific object, and that the *main* object of the Society?

Or, if we put together the sums he offsets against the donations, amounting to $198,540, and add from the Treasurer's Report the sums actually expended for Colportage, it makes $556,592 of benevolent outgo, or an excess of $123,928 over the $432,664 of donations. What becomes of the "$234,124 left in hand," in this view?

But the fact is that $153,040 of the $198,540, as we have intimated, no more belongs to the cash account, than the $84,676 belongs to the account of "circulation." This item of "tracts given away," is never found there, the cost of such tracts having been once charged in the expenditure for manufacturing; and they are reported elsewhere. It is otherwise with the London Society, which always has an item in its *cash* account of the "*amount of* (its) *gratuitous issues*," they being regarded as *sold* ("on sound *commercial* principles"?) to benevolence.

Having thus transposed, confounded and perverted the accounts of three years, the same process is applied to those of thirty-two years, so as to "leave $1,226,143 50 *not given away!*" And the significant question is asked, "Did it require all this, in addition to $3,305,151 received from sales, in order *to pay expenses* and carry on the business?" If this writer knew, as it would seem he must have known with the Reports before him, that $1,079,010 83 of that "$1,226,143 50 *not given away*," had been expended and accounted for for the very purpose for which it had been given—no less than $522,508 70 of the amount being specified and sacredly devoted to that object by the donors themselves—was it fair to conceal that knowledge from readers who have no access to means of correcting his errors, or right to engender suspicions as to its legitimate application? If he did not discover a fact that stares the reader in the face from every Report during the last seventeen years, is he to be confided in as the Mentor of American Christian charity? or is his claim sustained, to have "stated his points fairly and candidly, always referring to the evidence that others may judge"? Is it ingenuous or kind to mislead the public mind into the belief or suspicion that a million and a quarter dollars of charitable donations, out of the two millions given in a third of a century, are "*left on hand to be added to capital or sunk in expenses*," by parading an item scarcely considered by donors and never entering into the Financial Statement, as the *only* amount properly expended, but keeping out of sight the sums actually given to be expended and actually expended for the paramount benevolent objects of the institution?

IV.—COMPARATIVE PRICE OF BOOKS.

There are one or two matters in this connection deserving some attention—the comparative prices of the books of the two Societies, and the conduct of "*benevolent* work on sound *commercial* principles." "It may perhaps be thought," says our author, "that to do this ['its benevolent work on sound commercial principles'] the *price* of the books must be high. But the Secretary [of the London Society] says: 'We have not only ourselves *reduced the price of books to the lowest figure*, but have compelled all the other publishers to follow our example, so that the public has the benefit of a cheap religious literature. We do not apply our benevolent funds to reduce prices, because we do not ourselves print or bind, processes by which we should be large losers.'"

Before entering on the main question here, two or three queries would seem to be pertinent as to the points on which the London Secretary is summoned as a witness:

1. What is the standard for the "lowest figure" of "a cheap religious literature?" The wants and means of the masses needing good books, or the rapacity of the trade, and the ability of wealthy purchasers?

2. If "all the other publishers are *compelled* by the London Society to follow its example, and reduce the price of books to the lowest figure," will they concur in the statement repeatedly made in these letters that "the Society does no injury to the ordinary publisher;" and are they all "made steadfast and coöperating friends?" If so, English publishers are more amiable than most British or American merchants, who do not like to be "compelled" to do anything—especially by a Society. One of the best of them, now in heaven, (Mr. Nesbit, of London,) volunteered a very different story when we met for the only time in Edinburgh.

3. If "benevolent funds" are not "applied to reduce prices," then what becomes of the "Fifth Regulation" of the London Society, "That the subscriptions solicited be employed as a means of enabling the Society to distribute and sell the Tracts at a cheap rate?" and,

4. How does the Secretary *know* that "we should be large losers if ourselves were to print and bind?" Not by experiment certainly; and the experience of kindred institutions in America demonstrates the reverse.

So much may be considered parenthetical, if the reader please. Now let us see how "the lowest figure" of London compares with that of New-York. It is conceded that the advantages for cheap manufacturing are all in favor of England. One might have accounted for the error of our letter writer on this point in this way, but that he claims to have instituted "a *comparison* of the size," &c. of the publications respectively. He writes:

"*As the books of the London Society are as cheap as those of the American, as appears from a comparison of the size*, the engraved illustrations, the elegant finish, *and the price*, then if the London Society can afford to make a discount of forty-three per cent., and the American cannot, it follows that the cost to the American is much greater than it is to the London Society."

We will see what "follows," presently. But now let us settle the question of *fact*. I cannot well understand what book or class of books formed the basis of this "comparison." A casual examination of the catalogues of the two Societies, taking at random *the same books, of the same size and style of binding*, has led to a result quite the opposite to that on which much of the reasoning of this respectable writer is based—a result, indeed, for which I was not wholly unprepared; for in my last interview, eighteen months ago, with the London Secretary, he expostulated against the competition of the American Society's publications with their own, by their *greater cheapness*, in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere. I happened also to *know* that the books of the American Society had been imported into England and Scotland at *less cost*, after paying freight, duty and other charges, and with a discount of only twenty per cent, than that of the London Society, with double that amount of discount. But I was not prepared for so marked a difference in favor of American wares.

It may be well enough to give the prices of half a dozen books published by both Societies, converting the sterling price into dollars, thus:

18mo books in cloth.	London. s.	D.	$ c	American. $ cts.
Wilberforce's Practical View	2		48	35
Baxter's Saint's Rest	2		48	40
Edwards on Affections*	2	6	60	25
Henry on Meekness	1		24	15
Baxter's Call	1		24	15
Baxter's Dying Thoughts	1		24	15
Alleine's Alarm	1	4	32	15
Pike's Religion and Life	1	6	36	25
Reformation in Europe	2	6	60	40
James' Anxious Inquirer†	1	6	36	20
Pike's Guide	2	6	60	40
	18	10	4 52	$2 65

*Perhaps a different edition.
†Copyright in England.

It would appear, then, that nearly *sixty per cent. must be added to the American publications to equalize the prices* of the 18mo. books of the two institutions, if these eleven, published by both, are an average of the catalogue.

Perhaps, however, the *duodecimo* books will be found "as cheap" in London as here. Let us compare:

	London. £	S.	D.	CTS.	American. CTS.
Flavel's Fountain of Life		4		96	55
" Method of Grace		4		96	55
Mason's Spiritual Treasury		3	6	84	55
Venns's Complete Duty		3	6	84	50
Spring's Bible not of Man*		2	6	60	45
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 5 vols., cloth†		20		4 80	2 20
	£1	17	6	$9 00	$4 80

*Copyright in America.
†The author paid in both countries.

The fact comes out of this comparison that the *duodecimo* publications of the London Society average *nearly one hundred per cent.* more than the same books, in at least an equal style of paper, printing and binding, of the American. Surely, it cannot be claimed that $9 for ten volumes is "*as cheap*" as $4 80 for the same number of the same books. There must have been some error in the "comparison" instituted by our author; yet his opportunities for information have been unusual during his "frequent meetings with the Committee," and his personal and epistolary intercourse with the Secretary of the London Society, and his attention for a year and a half to this subject. However this may be, the fact is patent; and if the inquiry were carried into the department of illustrated books, published in small editions on the contract system, it would be found to bear still harder on the "cheap literature" claim. But leaving all reasonable leeway, suppose the increased price of the London Society's books be estimated at *seventy per cent.* above those of the American. Then, several things "follow":

1. If 34,638,470 publications, at such rates, were sold by the London Society for $362,860, (£75,598; see Report for 1858,) and only 16,587,586 publications were sold by the American Society for $262,910, at their low prices, it would prove that the average size of the former must have been about one-half the size of the latter. And if this be so, or if it be not, the absurdity is demonstrable of the reiterated statement that because the London Society manufactured 100,000,000 publications for a given sum, while the American manufactured only 50,000,000, *therefore* the contract system is more "economical." Books are not like bricks, of an invariable size; but like bonnets, that suit various heads—and pockets.

2. If there be so marked a difference in price, then, either the cost of manufacturing by the contract system must be very expensive, or there must be an enormous discount to the trade, or the London Society must accumulate large profits by "carrying on its benevolent work on sound *commercial* principles." In either event, the people who purchase, pay roundly for the books, as compared with the American publications. It may be "economical" for the Society and the trade; the public have the hardest of it.

3. It is obvious that the poorer classes, who most need religious books, and whose interests were first and mainly considered in founding the London Society, must be precluded from purchasing them in a country where labor is cheap, and everything else, books included, is dear. *They* would be profited by "carrying forward a benevolent work upon sound" *benevolent*, instead of merely "*commercial* principles."

4. If our estimate of prices be correct, and the facts appear to warrant it, then the inquiry is natural whether the boasted superiority of benevolence in "giving away $150,288 in three years, all but $6,011" of its benevolent receipts, is not also subject to some abatement? Should it appear that the publications thus "given away," are reckoned at "subscribers' prices," and go into the cash account at those prices as sold to benevolence, then the "commercial principle" in benevolent work will have made a very good thing of it; for it would "leave," say one-third of the $150,000 given "to be given away," still in the Treasury, "to be sunk in expenses or added to the capital." That is, the only feature of operations claimed to be distinctively benevolent, would yield a profit to the Treasury of from 33 to 50 per cent.

5. But again: if the sales of the London Society have averaged £62,500 per annum, or $300,000, during the last seventeen years—and they have ranged at nearly that sum, making an aggregate of say $5,000,000—then the British public have paid in profits to booksellers and to the London Society, a sum, exceeding the amount they would have paid for the same books at American prices, greater than the entire cost of American Colportage during its seventeen years of beneficent action! That is, the "carrying forward of benevolent work upon *commercial* principles," *has cost the people of Great Britain, in the enhanced price of books, over and above what they would have paid for them had it been carried forward on benevolent principles, enough to have sustained a system of Colportage as extensive and as costly and as protracted as the American.* Perhaps that has been "economical;" but when the uncounted millions of Britain's poor neglected peasantry and mining and manufacturing hordes stand before Him who once said, "Inasmuch as ye did it *not* unto these, ye did it not unto me," and where other than "commercial principles" will be ascendant—*then* it may be seen that there was an "economy of grace" as well as an "economy" of money; and that there are other than trade interests to be considered in the policy of a benevolent institution intrusted with "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God" in the midst of abounding moral desolations.

V.—IS COLPORTAGE BENEVOLENT?

The suggestions in the early part of this paper as to the spirit and aims of the Colporteur system would seem to be a sufficient answer to "the showing that the *business* greatly exceeded the *benevolence*" of the system, and to repel the allegation that "its *benevolent* portion is a little more than one-fifth, whilst the *commercial is nearly four-fifths*." But inasmuch as the objection has plausibility, and involves a principle that underlies the whole discussion, I will give it a moment's attention.

It is true that one-half or more of the aggregate sales of the American Society are effected by colporteurs. It is not true that there is less "benevolence," but *more*, in those *sales*, as a whole, than in the gratuitous issues; and this can be made palpable, I think, to the dullest comprehension. It would be an easy, genteel service, requiring little of self-denial, for a man to drive from door to door, dismount, and *give* to each inmate a handsome book, supplied by somebody's charity. Avarice would take off his hat, and Unbelief would sneer; but Wisdom would shake her head, and Benevolence would blush. The colporteur pursues quite another course. He knows that where the ability exists to pay for a book, it is only ministering to selfishness to give it; that a book bought is more likely to be prized, read, and preserved; and, at a sacrifice of feeling, and at the hazard of being styled "a book-peddler" even in religious newspapers, but with conscious freedom from all personal interest in the result—for it does not affect his compensation a farthing, whether he sells or gives—he employs all legitimate methods to effect the sale of the books he bears. Where these fail, and the conversation develops the character and circumstances of the individual or family visited, he is prepared to judge whether true benevolence demands the gift of a book, and what book or books will be most adapted to their spiritual wants.

Now, to claim that "business" and "commerce" are proper terms with which to characterize and disparage this part of the colporteur's work, in contradistinction from the gift of books to the destitute, is to ignore fact and principle, and is to degrade practical benevolence. Were a Society aiming at accumulation from sales, or were colporteurs pocketing a per centage of their receipts, or were "business and commerce" the controlling element of the enterprise, then the distinction would be warranted. Such is not the fact; so that the representation is unjust and delusive.

Right here lies the characteristic difference between the London and American systems. Both have benevolence and business in their composition and relations. But the former is conducted, both in its commercial and benevolent business, on "sound *commercial* principles;" the latter is conducted in its benevolent and commercial affairs—not less economically or prudently—on sound *benevolent* principles. One is commercial benevolence; the other is benevolent commerce. In the one, without impeaching the benevolence of its managers, trade principles, and trade channels, and trade profits, exert a large if not controlling influence in its general policy; in the other, the informing and controlling spirit and aim of all its enterprises is simply and solely benevolent. Not a living man of the many hundreds in its service—committees, secretaries, agents, colporteurs, all—has a *pecuniary* concern of a dime in the results of its labors. Not a man of them all desires or seeks to have for the Society, or would intelligibly wish for it, a vested capital of a dollar, all being content with adequate tools to work with, and sufficient means to use them. Through all the ranks of that little army, unless the battle cry has been changed since I left its staff—and I have no reason to think it has—the watchword has been—not "business," not "commerce," not money, but the three Onlys of Reformation and Salvation—"The Word of God only; The Grace of Christ only; The Work of the Holy Spirit only."

On this vital point I claim to be a competent and impartial witness. For almost twenty years I was in the councils of that Society. I attended the meetings of its committees. I had some humble part in shaping its policy. I met hundreds of its colporteurs and agents in intimate intercourse. And I can testify that, so far as my own labors and influence were concerned, and so far as I heard, saw, or knew, *the motive of personal profit or accumulation of capital was never even suggested*. Strict business accuracy and economy reigned, indeed, even when the largest benevolence was in practice; and, I have little doubt that as the result of that business skill and economy connected with the manufacturing and all other departments of its work, there has been a gradual accumulation by saving—not of money to be hoarded—but of actively employed capital, indispensably necessary to the efficiency of all its enterprises, and which must have been otherwise supplied by direct contributions from the churches. Whether it be $10,000, or $100,000, or $500,000, I do not know, and do not care to know. It is enough to know that it is in the hands of honest men; that it came into those hands by honest means; that it is honestly employed, and that every dollar is needed.

I must say that I cannot understand the frame of mind of a Christian man or journal that can give itself up to alarm, or seek to alarm the nation, in view of the fact that a Christian institution, having the enterprise and efficiency of the American Tract Society has acquired by Christian liberality on the one hand, and Christian economy on the other, adequate facilities for printing its publications and keeping a supply in its Depositories and in the hands of its five hundred colporteurs, for the energetic prosecution of its blessed labors. *That is all it has. That is all it seeks: only that steady streams of benevolence should keep this machinery in motion.* Nor can I understand the logic that on the one side impeaches the "*economy of its system*," both in manufacturing, circulation, and everything else, and yet complains of its "*accumulating a capital of* Half a Million Dollars." Both cannot be true, without a commercial miracle.

VI.—EXPENSIVENESS OF COLPORTAGE.

And here we reach the only remaining topic it seems necessary to discuss, in disposing of the main positions of our author. [A hundred minor errors will be corrected by the application of the leading principles under discussion, and need not be noticed in detail.]

The impression is sought to be made that "*Colportage is paid for twice*," as a mode of accounting for accumulation in default of economy. How is this made to appear? By a mystification and perversion of language somewhere used when explaining the method of fixing the price of books, by which it is claimed that the price covers and includes the cost of circulation by all methods, Colportage among the destitute included. If the entire cost of Colportage be thus provided for, and then an equal amount were contributed in donations for the same object, of course it might be "inferred that Colportage is paid for twice."

But the major proposition is an error of fact, and is demonstrably false by the showing of our author himself. In few words, and without going to the Reports of the Tract Society, or examining one of his citations, I think this matter can be *eclaircised*. Down to the period when Colportage was introduced, the principle governing the adjustment of prices for publications I understand to have been thus: As nearly as might be, to have the receipts for *sales* of books and tracts, from all sources, equal to the total expense of making and circulating the books and tracts thus sold, so that its operations in that department should be substantially self-supporting, and then expending the contributions for foreign or domestic purposes, on gratuitous issues, &c. In the application of such a principle to a large concern, with an infinitude of details, there would be leeway for gain or loss, measured by fidelity and economy, or the opposite. The use of the word "cost-price," as then applied to publications, was legitimate. But when a comprehensive system for Missionary aggression was introduced, and salaried laborers were sustained by hundreds, the burden on the benevolent contributions must necessarily be increased just in the measure of its activity; and when it thus became the principal agency for circulation, it could no more be self-supporting than Missions are self-supporting. Indeed, just in the proportion in which it attained its object in reaching the destitute classes, its sales would be diminished, its gratuities increased, and the demands for charitable support enhanced. In many cases, more than all the moneys received for books were required and were wisely expended in defraying the expenses of the colporteur, especially among the foreign immigrant population. And, as a whole, what with the destitute condition of some parts of the country, and the unjust prejudices industriously disseminated against the publications and colporteurs in others, the marvel is that a vastly greater burden has not been thrown on the direct charities of the people of God.

Now, the same general principle governing the price of books as before, its operation as affecting Colportage is somewhat thus: Self-support to the extent of discount and expenses included in the ordinary sales to auxiliaries and the trade—which may be twenty per cent. more or less. Beyond that—and the great bulk of the cost of Colportage is beyond—the Tract Society is as much dependent on charitable contributions for the support of Colportage, as the Home or Foreign Societies for the support of Missionaries. In other words, while there is a vast work done by the Tract Society—as all its periodicals, its sales through booksellers and auxiliaries, and a fraction of the sales by colporteurs that may be self-supporting—the main burden of Colportage, the whole of Foreign distribution, and nearly the whole of its domestic grants, must have been, and must be, sustained by charitable funds. Colportage, then, is not "*paid for twice*."

But our author has himself demonstrated the error of his own charge, that "Colportage is paid for twice." He quotes "an eminent bookseller of great experience in the sale of religious books," as authority for the statement that "*every thousand dollars worth of books sold, takes a thousand dollars to do it*." And the results of three years are paraded to prove the statement true. "In these three years," says Dr. P., "the sales were $456,241, and the expense of selling was $442,729."

Here turns up again that "$442,729," distended as before with the $84,676, which no more belongs to "the expense of selling," or to the cost of Colportage in any way, than it does to the account of the Paraguay fleet. An uncharitable reviewer might charge that our author knew where it *did* belong—for he has used it in its proper connections when it would tell there better than here, in swelling the cost of *another department*; I do not feel at liberty, however, to deal with anything but the fact that it is so used. When showing that the expenses for collecting funds, office charges, &c., bear a large proportion to "the gross receipts for three years, ($1,228,235,)"—as much as "$192,911 39, which is fifteen per cent., *not including Colportage*," nor any item of expense connected therewith—then it is found convenient to put this $84,676 *in its right place*, and it is put there; and in *that* connection the expenses for Colportage are once accounted properly. It may be convenient thus to have a little squad of flying artillery to appear at beck on any part of the battle-field; but really, this facility in transposing an item of almost $100,000 from one position to another, as a writer pleases, when overhauling the transparent financial records of a benevolent Society, hardly supports his claim of being "fair and candid."

It is entirely fair, however, to deal with the statement that "the sales were $456,241, and the expense of selling was $442,729," *as if it were true*; inasmuch as, if true, it is conclusive proof of the falsity of the proposition that "Colportage is paid for twice." Pray, what ratio of profit would cover the cost of circulation on the hypothesis that "every thousand dollars' worth of books sold, takes a thousand dollars to do it?" On this basis, it would require but three years' operations to sink that magnificent "capital of half a million dollars," and the additional $300,000 expended for the support of the colporteurs, in the same gulf that has swallowed up so many Railroad Bonds and other pecuniary investments.

I am quite aware that to worldly vision, and on "sound *commercial* principles" merely, Colportage seems to be an expensive system. I have no expectation that booksellers, lay or clerical, will ever engage in it, and attempt to compete with the Tract Society in carrying a saving Christian literature to the destitute masses of our land. Another principle, quite another, prompted the organization of that system. The question was not "*Will it pay?*" but "Will it save?" Pecuniarily only, it is not "economical," and never will be, and never ought to be. It would smother its vitality to make it a *paying* enterprise. It would taint its life-blood to mingle with it the purpose and ambition of gain. It would paralyze the energies of its godly laborers. It would turn away the current of Christian charity and prayer of its patrons. It would abridge its power over the conscience of the erring and the wicked whom it now approaches with Christ-like disinterestedness. It would reduce it to the level of a hundred publishing houses, honorably and usefully employed, indeed, in making and selling, avowedly and mainly for gain, such books as the reading public will come after or accept. It would result in the dilution of the streams of the great fountain of religious literature, from their full-brimmed evangelical, soul-saving strength, down to the inconsiderable brooklets that simply please the imagination or inform the mind.

No, no, no! Commerce has its rights and its claims; no one wishes to invade them. Benevolence, too—large-hearted, unstinted, all-comprehending, evangelical benevolence—has its sphere, which mere philanthropy, and humanitarianism, and commerce, had better not intrude upon or interfere with; for in that sphere the Triune God dwells, and "God is *love*." And an enterprise which, whatever its imperfections turns its eye from the Saviour's cross to the soul's needing but knowing not its power, and gathers up the holiest words of holiest authors, to bear them forth—not for the money they may bring, but for the salvation they offer—over mountain and valley, prairie and forest, to rich and poor, young and old, bond and free, the Continent through—with ever-attending and ever-increasing tokens of the Father's Providence, the Redeemer's presence, and the Spirit's converting power—such an enterprise need never fear the desertion of its Mighty Patron, nor the lack of sympathy and support of the Christian community.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus attempted, Gentlemen, to "discharge the important duty of thoroughly examining and testing the charges before the public," to which service I have been summoned by your partiality. It has required more space to do it than I had hoped; but twelve closely printed columns of financial and other errors cannot be corrected without space. Should the discussion commend itself to "candid and intelligent men" as an impartial and truthful, though inadequate, exposition of a needlessly complicated subject, and thus restore confidence where confidence is deserved, the hours snatched from other avocations will have been well spent.

Before I lay down my pen, I beg leave to say one or two things which seem called for, as alluded to in the preceding discussion, or as involved in it.

The respected English correspondent previously quoted, solicits an expression of opinion whether "the Revival in America may not have been, under God's blessing, caused by the Colportage that had for so many years been pervading the country?" I answer unhesitatingly, *No.* God's blessing on a preached Gospel, on His inspired Word, on Parental and Sabbath School instruction, on daily prayer-meetings, on personal Christian fidelity, on good books and Tracts from a dozen sources, on the issues of the Religious and even the secular Press, these and like instrumentalities—coöperating with marvellous providences, and under a Pentecostal descent of the Spirit—"caused the Revival in America." But that the Revival was vastly more pervading and powerful; and that its peculiar characteristics—catholicity, purity, prevalence, prayerfulness, and prominence of lay effort—took their type, in some considerable measure, from "the Colportage that had for so many years pervaded the country," no observing, philosophical mind can doubt. The leading features of that remarkable work of grace were and are the leading features of Colportage. And one reason why England and the Continent of Europe cannot hope to share so largely such spiritual blessings is, that they lack such an agency for precedent popular evangelizing.

But is not the Secretary of the London Society cited as authority that this system "has been a decided failure in many places?" I recall a similar remark from the same source, made in my presence, at the meeting in Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, London, in 1856. To the discriminating hint of my London correspondent—"but *in such an undertaking its success cannot be measured by pounds, shillings and pence*,"—I wish to add: It only competent, spiritual laborers are employed, Colportage never was and never can be "*a failure*" in any other sense than as a matter of "pounds, shillings and pence;" and in that sense, the greater the failure the greater the success and the blessing—for *it is proof that the destitute are reached, and Christian benevolence awakened.* If a Society or a Secretary cannot prosecute such an enterprise on its true basis, may it not be claimed that they refrain from "throwing cold water" on the counsels and efforts of those who can?

Turning now from the Old World to the New—from misapprehensions there to misapprehensions here: Will it be deemed obtrusive in one who has known, by not a brief experience, both the blessedness and the trials of public life in connection with a religious and charitable institution—now happily freed from the involuntary conspicuity and responsibility of such a position—if he utters a kind but earnest word of caution and entreaty as to the tendency of such dealing with sacred, evangelical interests, as it has been necessary to expose in this Letter.

Has there not been of late years a growing disposition to pull down, rather than to build up; to divide, rather than to cement; to alienate, rather than to unite? Has it not made the most powerful and the most useful of our great Christian charities the objects of its revolutionary zeal? Has it not allied itself with a "philanthropy" more exalted than that of the Son of Man, and with a morality claiming more elevation than that of the Bible? Has it not associated itself with humanitarianism on the one hand and with political partisanship on the other? Has it not courted the popular breeze to fill the sails of its privateering cruisers sent after the mission ships of a benevolent commerce? Has it not appealed to the aid of partisan legislation to coerce a compliance with its behests? Has it not inaugurated a reign of Terrorism, in place of mutual Christian confidence between man and man, brother and brother, Societies in New-York and Societies in Boston, sister denominations with each other, all with each, and each with all?

Now, has not this work of distrust, disintegration and disorganization, gone far enough? Do not Christian men, *as such*, of whatever party, creed, or district of country, owe it to the common faith they profess, to the common Redeemer they love, to the unconverted millions of our own and other lands, to reassert and maintain the rights of the glorious Gospel of the blessed God and of the institutions created for its propagation—as against mere commerce, as against mere philanthropy, as against humanitarianism, as against political meddling, as against reckless journalism, as against *everything* that would pervert or prevent the proclamation "to every creature," of distinctively *converting*, saving, evangelical truth; or that would hinder Christian men and Christian institutions from obeying the Redeemer's last command? Is it not high time that all the true friends of an atoning Saviour should "*stand up for* Jesus," and His one-redeeming, reforming, renewing Gospel—infusing its spirit into, and asserting its control over, all political, commercial, philanthropic and reformatory enterprises, but resisting the tendency to degrade it from its spiritual and eternal relations to become the mere stalking-horse of politics, the convenience of philanthropy, or the bludgeon of reform?

Should the unhappy and persistent discussions connected with the American Tract Society be overruled at last, as the occasion of restoring the ascendancy of evangelism over radicalism, of whatever sort or section, so that the "consecrated host of God's elect" may again move forward unitedly to the subjugation of our land, and all lands, to their rightful Lord and King, then a mysterious Providence will have vindicated itself anew, and earth and heaven will rejoice.

With sentiments of profound respect and esteem,
I am, gentlemen, yours very truly,
Russell S. Cook.

LITERARY TOPICS.

Books, Authors and Artists.

Another literary sphinx has appeared among British novelists. The author of *Scenes of Clerical Life*, whose new novel of *Adam Bede* is making a great sensation among novel readers on both sides of the Atlantic, has been generally believed to be a Mr. George Elliott; but this appears to be nothing more than one of those disreputable literary artifices, known as a *nomme de plume*, by which young adventurers in literature shield themselves from the disaster of a failure, until two or three successes give them sufficient courage to come out under their own proper names. All the great novelists, Bulwer, Boz, Scott, and Currer Bell, availed themselves of the impersonality of a *nomme de plume* until repeated successes brought them out in their own persons. As to George Elliot, his real name is asserted by some of the English weekly journals to be Higgins, which is a sufficient apology for his taking any body's name but his own. The *Illustrated Times*, however, which is one of the best written of the London weeklies, says that the author of *Adam Bede* is a woman. It is hardly possible that a book containing so much masculine thought, should be the production of a woman, but then it must be remembered that keen critics once gravely asserted that such a book as *Jane Eyre* could never have been written by one of the gentle sex.

Apropos of Higgins, the new Chrysostom of the English Church, the Rev. John Bellew, of St. Mark's Church, St. John's Wood, who is creating almost as great a sensation in London as the great Spurgeon, is, in reality, the Rev. John Higgins, but on coming of age he had the good sense to drop the plebeian name of his father, and assume the more aristocratic name of his mother.

Miss Priscilla Primrose, which sounds so much like a fictitious name, just as that of Rosa Bonheur did when we first heard it, is the real name of a very clever lady artist in Rome, who has executed a pretty picture representing the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in company with the English sculptor Gibson, in the *atélier* of our country-woman, Miss Hosmer, viewing her statue of "Zenobia." The picture has been engraved for the *Illustrated Times*.

Massachusetts has the honor of producing, among her other eminent men, the only eminent fool we have been able to boast of in our great country. Lord Timothy Dexter was the eminent person in question, and some dramatic genius in Boston has made him the subject of a drama, which is now tickling the midriffs of the Western Athenians at Kimball's Museum.

The London *Illustrated News*, edited by Dr. Mackay, says:

"We predict a splendid success for Dr. Charles Mackay's new work on America. There, if anywhere, do we find the grand old hyperbole realized—nations born in a day; and, from the specimens of his work which we have seen—including many unpublished chapters on the social politics of the country—we know that Charles Mackay—the poet, the politician, the man of wide reading and large heart—will prove himself fully equal to the theme. The title of the book is apt, comprehensive and suggestive, and one which those who have ever tried their hands at a title, and received a publisher's letter of remonstrance, will fully appreciate—*Life and Liberty in America.* The double meaning and the alliteration make it perfect."

Trumps must be a good name for a story, or it is not likely that it would have been hit upon simultaneously by two authors—one on each side of the Atlantic. James Hannay's new story of *Hearts are Trumps*, appeared in London just as Mr. Curtis' *Trumps* was commenced in *Harpers Weekly*.

The Appletons have two Imperial authors on their list, viz., a translation of the *Idées Napoliennes* of the Emperor of the French, and the Memoirs of the Empress Catharine II., of Russia; two persons who resemble each other in being usurpers, and in the ability with which they have governed their people.

Our countryman, Hume, is engaged on a work on Second Sight for a Paris publisher.

The number of letters written in France does not, it is calculated, exceed 9½ per annum, on an average, for each inhabitant. In England it is 21; in Scotland, 16; in Ireland, 7. As to journals, the proportion of the number of copies to the population is in England 249 per cent., whilst in France it is 255.

The *Constitutional Press*, a new London weekly, has been changed to a monthly publication. A new series of papers is commenced in it called "Supper of the Tories," very much in the style of the immortal "Noctes."

Mr. Thomas Dobson, who has written on the "*Nature and consequence of British storms*," and who appears to be a kind of Cockney Meriam, claims the honor of having foretold the late mild Winter, and of having explained the cause of it in his "Cyclonic interpretations."

The *Saturday Review* says, in a criticism of *Trubner's Bibliographical Guide*:

"Scholarship is perhaps the weakest department of American literature; but even scholarship has not been neglected. In Fiction, Poetry, Travels, History and Science, America has contributed her quota of distinctive and original thought. We are indebted to America for our best grammarian, Lindley Murray—and one of our best lexicographers, Webster."

Mr. W. C. Hazlitt has just sent from the press of Mr. Whittingham, of London, an edition of Henry Constable's poems—now for the first time collected. Mr. Hazlitt proposes to bring out some other of the old poets, whose works have hitherto remained uncollected. Amongst these are the English poems of Thomas Watson, and the poetical works of Richard Barnfield.

Somebody has reported that Dickens is to have $5,000 for his new story which he is writing for Bonner's *Ledger*, but it must have required a much larger sum than that to extract a new story from the author of *Pickwick* for an American periodical. It is said that he receives nearly as much as that from the Harpers for the privilege of printing his new *Story of Two Cities* in their *Weekly*, simultaneously with its appearance in the new periodical, *All the Year Round.*

Dean Trench, in his excellent work on *English, Past and Present*, after noticing the anomalous construction of the word "its," says it "does not once occur through the whole of our authorized version of the Bible—occurs only three times in all Shakespeare—was a word unknown to Ben Jonson—was not admitted into his Poems by Milton—and did not come into common use until a few years before Dryden sanctioned it in his writings."

A letter from Florence says:

"If you desire to have fish every day on your table, take up your residence in some town far inland; and, by the converse of the proposition, never hope to hear a note of good music in Italy. Of all the countries in Europe there is not one where the opera is so hopelessly, deplorably bad!"

They have in London a very prosperous institution, called the "General Press Fund," for the relief of distressed gentlemen connected with the public Press.

A Statute of the Liberty of the Press, from a design by Professor Geefs, of Antwerp, is in process of construction at Brussels, in honor of the constitutional liberty enjoyed by the people of Belgium.

The London *Art Journal*, in a criticism of Mr. Mozier's statute of Pocahontas, in Rome, commits the blunder of saying that Pocahontas was married to Captain John Smith, who carried her to England. It was John Rolfe who won the heart and hand of the Virginia princess.

The forthcoming volume of *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, will contain a paper from the pen of Lieut. J. M. Gilliss, U. S. Navy, giving an account of the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th September, 1858, as observed by him near Olmos, Peru. This astronomical expedition was undertaken under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Washington *Constitution* says:

"Among the illustrations in the course of preparation for the vast volume of the Pacific Railroad Reports, are five panoramic views and eight landscapes of remarkable places on the routes surveyed, which have been engraved on steel by Mr. Selmar Siebert, of this City, in a manner which reflects the highest degree of credit upon him as an artist."

A new work is announced by Longman, London, on the English dinner question, entitled *The Handbook of Dining, or How to Dine*, considered theoretically and philosophically, based on the *Physiologie du Gout* of Brillart-Savarin.

The Trollopes are a remarkable family, the old lady and her two sons are all successful novelists. Anthony is the author of the last and most popular of the works produced by them, and Thomas Adolphus is the author of *A Decade of Italian Women*. The literary fortunes of the family have their source in the mother's much-abused *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, which undoubtedly did us a great deal of good by reminding us of some of our bad habits.

H. K. Browne, the sculptor, has gone to Columbia, S. C., on the invitation of the Commissioners for building the State capitol, and taken with him his bust of Calhoun and a miniature design for a statue of the great Carolinian.

A bill was passed by the last Congress creating a board of Art Commissioners to whose discretion the ornamentation of the capitol was to be intrusted; but, in consequence of the President's delay, the artists employed by Captain Meigs are going on with their work, and the Art Commissioners have not yet been able to do anything but wait and grumble.

The second number of a new periodical called the *Universal Review*, has appeared in London, and been highly commended.

Among the new books announced in London is a volume of *Recollections of Samuel Rogers*, the breakfast-giving-cynical-banker poet, by his nephew, William Sharpe.

Peter Parley's great work on Natural History, on which the author has been engaged some twenty years, will soon be published by Derby & Jackson. It forms two large quarto volumes, illustrated with 1,400 engravings. The same publishers have nearly ready Hazlitt's translation of *Montaigne*, being the first volume of their series of French classics.

A new volume of Poems by Thomas Miller, Lady Blessington's "basket maker," has just appeared under the title of *English Country Life.*

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is becoming a voluminous contributor to general Literature as well as to the special department of Pulpit Eloquence. His publishers, Messrs. Derby & Jackson, announce a new volume of *Star Papers*, a volume entitled *Plain and Pleasant Talk to Farmers and Gardeners*, a volume of Sermons, and a volume of his most popular Lectures. Mr. Beecher is a man of unwearied mental as well as physical activity, and, what is still more remarkable, there is an undiminished freshness and interest in everything he writes.

In the "blue and gold" edition of Percival's Poems, now nearly ready for publication by Ticknor & Fields, is the following acrostic sonnet on a renowned Boston lady who, some thirty years ago, was known as "the beautiful Miss Marshall." It was first published in the *United States Literary Gazette* in the year 1825.

"Earth holds no fairer, lovelier one than thou,
Maid of the laughing lip and frolic eye.
Innocence sits upon thy open brow,
Like a pure spirit in its native sky.
If ever beauty stole the heart away,
Enchantress, it would fly to meet thy smile;
Moments would seem by thee a Summer day,
And all around thee an Elysian isle.
Roses are nothing to the maiden blush
Sent o'er thy cheek's soft ivory, and night
Has naught so dazzling in its world of light,
As the dark rays that from thy lashes gush.
Love lurks amid thy silken curls, and lies
Like a keen archer in thy kindling eyes."

Alexander Dumas has just entered upon a very hazardous experiment; having failed to sell the copyright of his Russian travels at about three times the sum obtained for any of his former works, he has resolved on a new and original mode of publishing the work, viz., in the form of a daily paper, containing no other matter. The first number of this journal was to appear on the 16th of April, under the title of *Le Caucase, Journal du Voyage d'Alexandre Dumas*, and the whole is announced to be completed in thirty numbers, each containing eight large double columned quarto pages.

A new expedition has been organized for discovering the source of the Nile, and soon we may again hope that some of the great problems offered by the interior of the great Continent of Africa may be solved. The gentleman who has been appointed to head the expedition is a M. Miani, a Venetian, who has lived in Cairo upwards of ten years, and who is already known as the author of a map of the Valley of the Nile.

At a late meeting of the Society of Antiquarians, in England, the Hon. Robert C. Win-

THROP, of Boston, was elected an Honorary Fellow.

The London Publishers' Circular says:

"To our great astonishment our Ministry have now a measure before the House to put a duty of 10 per cent. upon all books and pamphlets. This being an *ad valorem* duty, will press heavily on our English trade, and check our speculations in that line. We are afraid they will carry their tariff. We have (with the other booksellers) made strong representations, but without effect. Our tariff will, if this is passed, be nearly the heaviest literary tariff in the world. Books, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; prints, engravings, maps, charts and globes, 20 per cent. There can only be one opinion among literary people about such a monstrous tariff, and you will at once see that it bears heaviest on the best books."

The *Literary Gazette* says:

"A curious resuscitation is announced of an almost forgotten fiction of the last century. Few modern novel readers know anything of *The Fool of Quality*, of HENRY BROOKE, which first appeared in 1766, and of which JOHN WESLEY himself published an edition. *The Fool of Quality* was the study of CHARLOTTE BRONTE's youth, and in one of his novels, the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY spoke of it as the work of a man a hundred years in advance of his time in politics and religion. The Messrs. MACMILLAN, of Cambridge, are about to publish a new edition of it, with a preface by the Rector of Eversley."

The *Nouvelliste de Rouen* prints a curious letter by CORNEILLE, never published, and which, it is said, M. GUSTAVE MASSON lately discovered among the manuscripts of the British Museum. The following is a passage from this note, which is dated Rouen, July 14, 1637, and addressed to M. DE BOTROU: "Reason, my dear friend, has never had much power, either over the mighty or over the stupid; but this is just why, perhaps, it may be of some slight use to sensible people."

The English papers call N. P. WILLIS' collection of his letters to consumptives, which originally appeared in the *Home Journal*, and which have just been published, under the title of *The Convalescent*, a novel. But the work is neither a novel nor a novelty.

ALLIBONE's *Dictionary of English and American Authors* has been received with very great favor by students on the other side of the water as well as in this country. Lord MACAULAY has written a most flattering note to the author, dated at Holly Lodge, Kensington, in which he says:

"Since I wrote to you last [Jan. 29, 1859] I have had frequent occasion to consult your Dictionary, and I have scarcely ever failed to find what I sought. I have no hesitation in saying that it is far superior to any other work of the kind in our language. I heartily wish you success proportioned to the labor and cost of your undertaking."

KINGSLEY announces a new volume of sermons under the quaint title of *Good News from God*, which has a smack of American extravagance, and the Rev. J. J. BLUNT proposes to publish a volume of pulpit essays under the appropriate title of *Plain Sermons*. The Rev. F. L. MAURICE announces a new work, entitled *What is Revelation?*

In the last number of the *Revue de Deux Mondes* there is a highly laudatory review of PRESCOTT's *Philip II.* by PROSPER MERINICE.

But, among all the recent British literary announcements, there is none that has so promising a sound for the mere reader for amusement as that entitled "Sheridan and his Times,--by an Octogenarian, who stood at his knee in youth and sat at his table in manhood." Unless the Octogenarian be an uncommonly dull person, his volume will be full of juicy gossip, and entertaining anecdotes. Happily the times of Sheridan have passed away, never to be re-enacted; but they are so nearly allied to us, that we relish their wickedness and their wit all the more for having so nearly escaped from the contagion; just as the man who has escaped from a burning house, looks back with a sort of enjoyment upon the conflagration which might have consumed him, but for his good fortune.

A correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, probably H. T. TUCKERMAN, says:

"In a letter from Harrisburgh, we are informed that CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN, so long an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum, is 'in good physical health, but terribly annoyed by illusions of sight and hearing, though at times very pleasant and sociable—exhibiting all his old fire and energy, with a recollection of past scenes and memories most astonishing to all who have known him.'"

To all who know the author of our only bacchanalian lyric, "Sparkling and Bright," this will be an interesting item.

Mr Bigelow says, in a letter from Rome to the *Evening Post*:

"Page's Venus, which was sent to Paris for the coming exhibition, has been rejected for "indecency." I have not seen this Venus, but there seems to be but one opinion here among those who have, that it is one of the finest pieces of flesh painting which has been seen since the days of Titian. Nor is it improbable that it was intended to challenge a comparison with the Venus in the Tribune at Florence. The price of the picture is $7,000, a large sum to ask for a modern painting in these days, and shows the estimate which Page himself places upon it as a work of art.

A Boston paper in alluding to the *Atlantic Monthly*, says of Mrs. Stowe: She has a decidedly original way of composition. Wherever the fit seizes her, no matter at what hour or place, she is oblivious of everything else. It is not unusual to see her putting the finishing touches to some of her sentences, or correcting the proof-sheets, at the counting-room of Messrs. Phillips & Sampson, her publishers. I saw her there the other day, amid the hubbub of business, writing the closing paragraphs for the June number of the *Atlantic*, as unconcernedly as if she had been at home in the seclusion of her own library.

Among the new books announced by the APPLETONS, are, STUART MILLS' Essay *On Liberty*; *A Manual of Naval Tactics*, by Captain WARD, U. S. N.; the second volume of BUCKLE's *Introduction to the History of Civilization in England*; *Novels and Novelists, English and American, from Elizabeth to Victoria*; FROUDE's *History of England*; *A New History of the United States*, by Professor PATTON; and *Paul Morphy's Travels and Triumphs in Europe*.

Delivery of City Letters—Defects in our System.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 26, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed my name among the undiscoverable in the list of letters advertised as remaining unclaimed in the Post-office last week. To-day I called for my letter and was surprised to find that it was a bill-of-lading of goods which arrived some ten days ago by the steamer *Lebanon*, from Liverpool, and which goods I had been anxiously awaiting, as I required them very much in my business, and even had some of them sold to arrive. I inquired of the clerk who handed me the letter at the "advertised" window, why it had not been duly delivered, as there could not have been any difficulty in discovering my address, had the slightest trouble been taken; as I am the only one of the name in the City or in the directory, and both my down-town and up town address appears in all the Directories. (My letter was not addressed to any street or number, simply "New-York.") The clerk confessed that there was an officer in the establishment whose exclusive business it was to examine the Directory for names that the carriers had difficulty in finding: that he could not understand why mine had been delayed under the circumstances, but recommended me to apply to the Secretary up stairs for an explanation. I felt annoyed at the causeless disappointment their stupid blundering had subjected me to, as well as at the unnecessary expense—some three or four dollars—which having my goods warehoused will subject me to, and so I resolved on showing the matter to the Secretary. The Secretary, as soon as I made my statement to him, expressed his regret at the occurrence: suggested the absence of a specific address as being some excuse for the mistake, but admitted he could not fully account for it:—but just then a dark-haired, dark-whiskered gentleman entered, to whom the Secretary handed my letter, and appealed to him as having special charge of the Department to which erratic letters of the kind of mine belonged. This new referee said that "mistakes will sometimes occur, but that if the street and number was not on the letter, *they* were not to blame: and that it was very stupid in my correspondent to address the letter so carelessly." "Yes," I told him, "but letters had come several times for me similarly addressed, and they had been duly delivered; and if such a letter so addressed had come to the London Post-office, or any post-office in the British Isles, it would have been delivered to the proper party within six hours from its arrival." "Ah, but," replied my new acquaintance, "remember that London is not New-York." "No," I replied, "but I do not see why the Post-Office arrangements and accommodations in New-York should not be as correct and convenient as London, especially in such plain and simple cases as this." My friend drew himself up with impulsive dignity, and with measured and emphatic utterance answered, "You forget, Sir, that London is a monarchy!"

I was overwhelmed and confounded, and had barely breath enough left to say something like "exactly, that is just the explanation," as I hurriedly absented myself.

I am neither an Englishman nor a monarchist, Mr. Editor, but Very truly yours, H.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Relations of Senator Douglas to the Democratic Party.

Douglas Formally Expelled from the Party in Illinois—Manifesto of the State Central Committee.

The National Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois submit to the Democracy of the Union the following review and vindication of the past action and present position of the National Democracy of this State.

We submit this because the principles by which that action was determined, and the questions involved in that determination, are intimately connected, not only with the power and efficiency but also with the organization and existence of the party.

By the term National Democracy, we mean those who hold that the members of the party are bound to acquiesce in whatever course the party may deem proper, under the guidance of its regularly constituted authorities to pursue, without regard to local prejudice or personal caprice. As no one can be a good citizen who disobeys the law and resists its officers, so no one can be a good Democrat who opposes the policy or rebels against the usages of the party.

It is well known that there are two distinct political organizations in this State, which, though antagonistic to each other, respectively claim to be the Democratic Party of Illinois. Both organizations oppose the Republican Party, but are divided upon the so called Lecompton policy of the present national Administration. The organization opposing the Administration being known as the Douglas or Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and those who support the Administration being known as National Democrats—and each denying the legitimacy of the other—it is important to know which of these two claimants must be recognized and sustained, and which condemned and repudiated by the Democracy of the Union. To this end we submit this summary statement of the causes and consequences of the division.

The Douglas Democracy defeated a measure in Congress, which the Democratic Party deemed essential to the peace and the prosperity of the country. The name and character of the measure defeated are unimportant to the merits of the present discussion.

We speak of the Democratic party, as one of the highest objects of political veneration and fidelity; as that *means* by which the friends of the Republic protect and perpetuate it; by which they promote its prosperity and secure its glory. We hold that political parties—national political organizations—are necessary to the prosperity of the country, and the purity and perpetuity of the government; and count those who avow themselves desirous of breaking up party caucuses, party conventions and party nominations, among the enemies of the Republic. It needs no argument to show that unaided individual effort cannot carry out great national measures, or that unassisted individual ability and wisdom ought not to be intrusted with the welfare of a great people. However wise a statesman may be, he needs the counsels of his peers to guard against error; however powerful he may be, he requires the aid of a party to sustain even the most praiseworthy of his measures.

Without a great National Party, extending over the whole country, uniting around its standard citizens of every State in the Union, and acting as a unit in advocating or opposing measures and their exponents, local political adventurers would everywhere intrude themselves and their schemes, not merely for the proper consideration and action of the country, but to oppose and defeat whatever should not promise to contribute to the gratification of their lust for aggrandizement and power.

Of all the means ever devised for the correction and prevention of such evils, political parties alone have proved in any material degree successful. Extending as it will to every rank in society, resting upon and sustained as it must be by the Common People, a great political party, potent as it is for good, can never be made equally powerful for evil. However it may sometimes be distracted by the intrigues of pretended friends, however its purposes may at times be thwarted by rebellious factions, it must still be controlled mainly by good motives, and in some measure to conduce to the welfare of the people, or it will crumble into decay by its own weight and want of vitality. Again and again have attempts to found political parties without basis of real merit whereon to build them, proved abortive.

Founded in the very infancy of the Republic, the National Democratic party is established upon the great fundamental doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to seek in all things, "*the greatest good of the greatest number.*" It has always had opposition, and has sometimes been defeated; but the triumph of the enemy has been justly attributable not so much to the strength or measures of the opposition, the disaffection or indiscretion of leading members of its own organization.

Profiting by the experience of the past, the Democratic party is, in the most exalted sense of the term, a progressive party: adapting its policy to the wants of the country, and giving preëminence to those measures which, at the time, seemed most essential to secure the great purpose of the party—the greatest good of the greatest number of the people of the whole Union—it has ever held that the wishes and interests of local constituencies must yield to such course as the welfare of the whole country might require.

The organization of the Democratic party is especially worthy of commendation. A brief statement of its form and character seems essential to the present purpose. The National Democratic party is organized upon the fundamental doctrine that true sovereignty is properly exercisable by the people through their representatives in the separate and independent legislative, executive and judicial departments of government, as defined by the Federal and State Constitutions. Under our form of Government, the people do not administer the sovereign power directly, nor has it been considered safe to intrust the several departments of Sovereignty to the same representatives of the people. We deny emphatically that the Government of these United States rests on any other than this Popular Sovereignty of Law and Order.

The organization of the party commences with the Township Conventions, which are the primary meetings of the Democracy. At these the Democrats of the Township assemble *en masse*; consult together, nominate candidates for Township offices, appoint Committees to transact the necessary party business of the Township, appoint Delegates to County Conventions, and provide ways and means for carrying on the party campaigns.

The County Convention is next in order. It is composed of delegates from the several Townships, and in addition to nominating county officers, creating committees, &c., it appoints delegates to all the superior Conventions held within and for the State. The Legislative, Senatorial, Congressional and State Conventions are each composed of delegates chosen by the County Conventions. They each perform the same duties within their respective spheres, as the County Conventions do within their own, except that the Legislative and Congressional Conventions do not send delegates to any other Convention. The State Convention sends delegates to the National Convention, which is the highest tribunal known to the organization of the party. The National Convention exercises a controlling power over the Democracy of the whole Union, nominates candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency, and settles authoritatively all questions touching the organization or the policy of the party.

Connected with the State organization is the Legislative Caucus. It is composed of the Democratic members of the Legislature, and its province is to decide, during the sessions of the Legislature, what measures shall be supported by the party. If the Governor be a Democrat, he is *ex officio the head of the party in the State*, and has a recognized right to suggest measures for the consideration of the caucus.

Connected with the National Convention is the Congressional Caucus. It is composed of the Democratic Senators and Representatives, and during the sessions of Congress it decides authoritatively all party questions, administers the party law, determines what shall be made party measures, and exercises a general supervision and control over the interests of the party throughout the Union. If the President and his advisers are Democrats they bear the same general relation to the Congressional Caucus that they do to Congress itself.

This organization of the Democratic Party, springing as it does out of the nature of the party itself, the outgrowth of its just, liberal, and orderly principles, is worthy of commendation for that, from the town meeting to the Cabinet consultation, stimulates the vigorous exercise of free opinion, secures to every Democrat in the whole country the right to submit to the party whatever measures he may think deserving of attention or support; yet guards effectually against the disruption of the party through the conflicting measures of rival aspirants to the leadership of the party, by compelling them ultimately to yield to the will of the majority.

Every Democrat may persuade the body of which he is a member, to adopt his views if he can, *but if his proposition be rejected, he must submit.* In all cases individual judgment must yield to the decision of the majority, as the majority is more likely to be right than the individual who differs with it. And so in the selection of candidates for any position. Every one may bring forward his own choice for the post, and may use any honorable means to induce the adoption of his choice, but the action of the majority must be binding on all, and in support of its action all must acquiesce.

The decisions of the County, Representative, Senatorial, Congressional, State, and National Conventions, and the State and National Caucuses, *must be respected and obeyed in the primary meetings.* The modification or reversal of those decisions may be discussed and recommended, but obedience must be accorded while they stand. Every primary meeting is bound to look for authority first to the proceedings of the National Convention. If that body has plainly expressed its decision upon any question, that decision must be conclusive until changed by the same tribunal. If decisions cannot be found in the proceedings of the National Convention, upon any mooted question, the Democrat must next look to the Congressional Caucus, and if that body has not determined it, he must turn to the State Convention, from that to the Legislative Caucus, and then to the County Convention, where, if no authority is found, the Township Convention may resolve the matter according to its own judgment. The highest authority is thus always to be consulted first—every Democratic Convention being free to pursue any course of action which its members may decide, provided no limitation has been fixed by any superior Democratic tribunal. *Should any Democratic Convention disregard or violate the law laid down by the superior tribunal, it would be the duty of all inferior conventions to repudiate such action, and abide by the superior authority.*

A party cannot exist without unity of purpose and harmony of action. To insure this there must be a party discipline to be administered by party authorities—*a mode and means of enforcing obedience to the decisions of the party.*

To say that the members of a Township, County, Representative, Senatorial, Congressional, State or National Convention, or of a Legislative or Congressional Caucus, are not bound to obey the decisions of the body to which they belong, if those decisions are in unison with party authorities, is to proclaim that, throughout the whole party organization, factions may reign, and the lawful action of majorities may be treated with contempt, and party unity and party power be destroyed.

If, on a plea of conscience, or for any other reason, Democrats are allowed to bolt the nominations or oppose the measures of the party, every member may avail himself of this privilege, and there is an end to all efficiency or power in the party. If a minority may, under any plea, unite with the enemies of the party and defeat its purposes, the same thing may be repeated indefinitely until the party is destroyed. It is not for the Congressional Caucus or a National Convention to decide merely local questions, which do not affect the party generally; neither is it the province of State Conventions or Legislative Caucuses to assume jurisdiction over strictly national questions, and make decisions without regard to the judgment of the national tribunals thereupon.

No man is obliged to be a member of the Democratic Party. He can unite with it or not, as he chooses, and if, at any time, he desires to withdraw from it, he can do so without hindrance. If, having once joined the party, he afterwards finds anything in its principles or its workings to which he cannot consent, it is his duty to withdraw. If he does not do so, but continues his connection with the party and violates its laws, and refuses to submit to its decisions, the party *must expel him from its ranks*, if it would retain its integrity. *The party must visit the penalty of the Democratic law upon all offenders, if it would not have treason and rebellion in its ranks in every part of the Union.*

Such is the admirable organization and discipline of the Democratic Party. It commends itself to the judgment of every lover of his country, as the only system which can protect the country from unwise measures—secure in the administration of the government the greatest good of the greatest number, and which can destroy the Upas tree of sectionalism, root and branch.

The true test of Democracy is adhesion to the Democratic Platform, and obedience to the Democratic authorities. With these premises admitted, it would not be difficult to determine whether the Douglas party or the National Democracy of Illinois is to be recognized and sustained by the Democracy of the Union.

While the Douglas Democrats and the Republicans in Congress were securing the defeat of the so-called Lecompton policy of the Administration, a policy which was supported by almost the whole number of the Democratic Senators and Representatives, the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS in Illinois were actively engaged in organizing a third party in opposition to the National Democracy. Documents denouncing the Administration, its measures, and its friends, were circulated in immense numbers throughout the State; the newspapers of the Douglas party teemed with malignant and indecent libels on the President and his supporters; meetings were called by men professing to be Democrats—anti-Lecompton Democrats!—at which speeches were made, and resolutions passed of vindictive hostility to the great men and great measures of the party. Everywhere in Illinois a vigorous attempt was made to break down the National Democratic Party, and on its ruins establish a new organization—a nucleus around which a "*People's Party*" might be gathered for the campaign of 1860.

There were in Illinois Democrats whom no sophistry, no persuasions, no threats, no bribes could swerve from their fidelity to the Democracy of the Union. These Democrats everywhere protested against this Anti-Lecompton movement, and entreated their former associates to abandon a course which could end only in disaster to the party, and misfortune to the country. But without avail.

The Douglas leaders attempted to seize upon the organization of the State. With this purpose, a majority of the State Central Committee were induced to authorize a call for the State Convention nearly two months earlier than the usual time.

In pursuance of the call of the Central Committee, the National Democrats proceeded to hold their County Conventions, and appointed their delegates in the ratio fixed by the Committee in the call.

The Douglas party, in many counties, called mass meetings for the purpose of appointing their delegates, which were appointed without regard to ratio or precedent, they having in many counties appointed all the men that could be induced to go. For instance: One hundred delegates were appointed from Cook county (the Chicago District) alone, and two hundred were appointed from Adams county, and in many other counties the same course was pursued. It will be observed that in the call of the Central Committee, the ratio for Cook county is *twenty eight* and for Adams *seventeen*.

Pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee, on the 21st day of April, 1858, the Delegates of the National Democracy assembled in the State House at Springfield.

The Douglas men met in mass meeting, in the Hall of Representatives, at the same time observing no form of regularity in regard to the ratio of Delegates, as required by the call, claimed to organize, under the call of the State Central Commitee, a State Convention, nominated a ticket for State officers, passed sundry resolutions, and adjourned.

By this Convention the Cincinnati Platform was changed, and Anti-Lecomptonism interpolated therein, and declared a test of Democracy, and the course pursued by the Democratic President and Cabinet and by almost the whole body of Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress—*on a national question*—was denounced as being contrary to the principles of the party!

Pursuant to adjournment, on the 9th day of June, a National Democratic Convention for Illinois assembled in the State House at Springfield. The attendance was large, the delegates able and zealous, the proceedings harmonious, the speeches eloquent, and the prevailing spirit faithful to the party and determined to support and defend it.

The two organizations were rapidly perfected throughout the State. On the one hand, the Douglas men nominated their candidates and conducted the campaign on three propositions, namely: 1. That the so-called Lecompton policy of the party was wrong. 2. That notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision, the people of a Territory might exclude Slavery by "*unfriendly legislation.*" 3. That either Mr. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS or Mr. ABRAM LINCOLN must be elected to the United States Senate.

All other questions were ignored. The principles of the party were forgotten, the interests of the country disregarded, and the welfare of the State sacrificed in the insane crusade of the Anti-Lecomptonites of Illinois to rebuke the present Administration.

They nominated no man who was not pledged to their policy, and spared no man who opposed their course.

On the other hand, the National Democracy, repudiating "higher law" as well within the party as without it, held that *the Kansas policy of the party had been authoritatively passed upon by the legitimate expounders of the party law, and that it was the duty of the Democrats of Illinois to acquiesce in and sustain such decision*; that Congress has no power over the Territories but the limited authority granted by the Constitution, and that the people in a Territory cannot exercise full powers of sovereignty until they are admitted into the Union as a sovereign State. That the policy of the Federal Constitution was, and is, so to limit the powers of the General Government, as to prevent a centralization of power dangerous to the existence of the Republic on the one hand, and to compel those people in any Territory who would enjoy the benefits of the Union, and exercise full powers of State sovereignty, to come into the Union and share its responsibilities and burdens on the other. That the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of DRED SCOTT is both warranted and required by the Constitution of the Union, and that a firm adherence to, and a faithful observance of, that decision will in the highest degree promote the peace, the prosperity and the power of the Republic.

With the course pursued by Mr. DOUGLAS in the United States Senate, in repudiating the claims of his party upon him, with the indorsement of that course by an irregular Convention, with its platform, with the issues on which he was presented to the people of Illinois, and with the assumed necessity for the election of Mr. DOUGLAS or Mr. LINCOLN to the United States Senate, the National Democracy of this State took issue, and in this they are entitled to the support of the Democracy of the country.

It is fresh in the memory of the people of the country that pending the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—in the absence of any action in relation to the questions contained therein by a National Convention—that Senator DOUGLAS applied the party rule in driving Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress into its support—threatening expulsion from the party to all who hesitated in voting for it. By the action of the Senator in this instance, *we impeach him before the party for his late rebellion against party usages upon a question which had received the sanction of the National Convention, and which was indorsed, as before stated, by a large majority of the Members of Congress.*

The National Democracy of Illinois most earnestly desire the union of all the Democratic elements of the State. Knowing that in union only is their strength, they are willing to sacrifice everything but principle in order that the party may present an undivided front to our natural enemies in the campaign of 1860. They appreciate the importance of the results of that campaign, and believe that on them depends the future well or ill-being of the Republic. They have striven to observe the usages of the party—to sustain the National Administration—to keep their organization consistent with the organization of the party of the Union, and they intend and hereby pledge themselves to abide by the action of the Charleston Convention.

All of the acts of the Douglas organization demonstrate, that however anxious the National Democrats of Illinois may be to see harmony prevail in the party, that it can only be obtained by yielding to all the requirements of Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends; which comprise, a denunciation of the National Administration: an indorsement of the doctrine of "unfriendly legislation;" a disapproval of the Dred Scott decision, and the support of Mr. DOUGLAS as the exponent of these heresies. *The supporters of Mr. Douglas refuse to pledge themselves to abide by the action of the Charleston Convention, reserving the right of individual judgment upon the acts and nominees of the Convention, after it shall have been held*—a reservation too dangerous in its character to be conceded by the party in the nation, and which, if tolerated, would destroy the influence and efficiency of the party.

Relying upon the justice of our brethren of the Democratic Party of the Union, we submit the foregoing for their consideration.

The State of Illinois will be fully represented at Charleston, ready and powerful to coöperate with the Democracy of the whole nation.

By order of the State Central Committee of Illinois.

I. COOK, Chairman.

[We have omitted sundry resolutions and formal documents embodied in this address, as they would swell it to too great a length for our columns.]

PERSONAL.

We read in a French paper: "A few days since took place the funeral of a vivandiere belonging to one of the regiments of the Garde Imperiale. The coffin was covered with a black pall, on which was embroidered a white crucifix. On the bier were placed her military coat and red petticoat, a poignard, and a small round hat ornamented with a plume of feathers. This young girl was greatly beloved and respected in the regiment. She had accompanied the corps all through the Crimean campaign; her kind attentions to the wounded, her benevolence, and many good qualities, had endeared her to all. She was carried to her last home with the same military honors as if she had been a comrade."

Col. Perrault, of Louisiana, was lately sent by Gov. Wickliffe, of that State, to Missouri, to procure the extradition of a fugitive murderer who was in custody in St. Louis. He waited on Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, who happened to be drunk at the time, and who not only rejected the requisition, but told the bearer to tell Gov. Wickliffe that he was a "d——d fool," adding, "if I hadn't more brains than he I'd resign." His Excellency further informed the Colonel that his (Stewart's) "head was all right." The astonished Louisianian asked the drunken man if he was indeed the Governor of the State of Missouri, and on receiving an emphatically-majestic affirmative, bade him good day and departed.

Dispatches received at the India Office set at rest the anxiety so long entertained respecting the fate of Adolf Schlagintweit, who proceeded into Turkistan from the Upper Punjab by a route considerably to the west of that followed by his brothers, Herman and Robert Schlagintweit, and had advanced far to the northwest of their ultimate station, before he met with his fate. It appears that on moving towards Kokan, he fell in with a horde of fanatic Mussulmans, at Kargash, and in front of the walls of that place was beheaded by the orders of a ferocious Synd, named Wullee Khan.

The Rev. Dr. Magoon appeared in the Court of Special Sessions at Albany last week, to plead for mercy towards a young man named Rogers, accused of purloining goods from his employers. Dr. Magoon stated that Rogers was a member of the Hudson-street Baptist Church, and was also a teacher in the Sunday-school. Up to that time his honesty or integrity had never been brought in question. While the reverend gentleman was addressing the Court, Rogers swooned and fell upon the floor. He was picked up, and soon after recovered, and carried out of Court in a deranged state of mind.

In a letter to the editor of the *Critic*, Miss Martineau writes:—"I did not contribute to *Household Words* from the first; I never was a 'principal contributor;' I never had the advantage of more than the slightest personal acquaintance with Mr. Dickens, who was never, therefore, my 'old friend;' I have never 'quarrelled with Mr. Dickens;' I withdrew from *Household Words* a year and a half before the disgraceful attack on the millowners appeared in it; and my withdrawal was for a reason which bore no relation to any views of Mr. Dickens' on economical or social subjects."

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has accepted an invitation from the Committee appointed by the artists of Boston to secure the means for the erection in bronze of Ball's statue of Washington, to inaugurate the movement by an address in aid of the enterprise, and has indicated his preference of a subject which shall embrace the relations between the fine arts and historical monuments. At a late meeting of the British Society of Antiquarians, Mr. Winthrop was elected an Honorary Fellow.

A letter from Berlin says: "A young English harpist, named Binfield, last from Paris, is quite the rage here at present. Having played three of his pieces at the grand *soirée* of Lord Bloomfield, at which several members of the Royal family were present, he gave such unmixed satisfaction that two evenings after he was ordered by Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal of England to play at Court.

French journals state that the City of Paris, in consideration of M. Lamartine's great services to the country in 1848, has made him a present of a handsome house and extensive grounds in the Bois de Boulogne. M. Lamartine has lately refused to accept a residuary bequest made by an old maiden lady, to whom he was a stranger.

It is said that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton will make about £15,000 out of his last novel, *What Will he Do with It?* Another 5,000 edition of his two guinea four volume has been issued. Say the profit to him is only a clear half, (says the *Court Journal*,) and there goes into his pocket a sum equal to his year's salary as Secretary of State.

Among the recent decisions announced in the Supreme Court of Maine, was one of some importance to the American Peace Society, respecting the last will and testament of the late William Ladd, of Minot. The Society receives a legacy of $12,000, which had been contested up to the time of this decision.

The extraordinary affair of General Van Gunkel, who administered a poisoned sausage to his mistress Ebra, killing her maid-servant and her brother, is before the Tribunal at the Hague. The veteran culprit is 84, and commanded, at Waterloo, the combined Belgian and Dutch artillery.

The owner of the building on the corner of Court and Tremont streets, Boston, has just caused a marble slab to be imbedded in the wall fronting on Court street—bearing this inscription: "Occupied by George Washington, October, 1789." At the time of Washington's visit the building was a dwelling-house, and rooms in it were occupied by him for lodgings.

Dr. Argelander's survey of the northern heavens is steadily progressing at Bonn, and the third series of his lithographic charts has appeared. He has for some time expressed the wish that some Englishman would undertake a similar survey of the southern hemisphere from the Cape of Good Hope.

The approaching visit of the Emperor of Russia to the Tuileries is talked of as a certainty. Confirmation to the report is given by the presence in Paris of the Mayor of Cherbourg, who is supposed to have been sent for to receive instructions concerning the ceremonies to be observed.

A swindling fugitive slave is on a tour in New-England. Henry Ward Beecher writes to an inquirer in Burlington, Vt., that his name is used by the fellow without his consent. He knows nothing about him. If he has exhibited letters from Mr. Beecher, they are forgeries.

Augustus W. Smith, LL.D., has been appointed Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Dr. Smith was formerly connected with the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., as professor

A dinner was given to Mr. Henry C. Carey on the 27th by his friends in Philadelphia. Speeches were made by the Hons. John Bell, Simon Cameron, Mr. Carey and others, Mr. Carey is about to undertake a European tour.

The Direction of the Great Western Railway Company, (Canada,) have presented $500 to the firemen of Detroit, in acknowledgment of their services at the recent conflagration of the Company's property in Windsor.

Announcement is made of the production of a new opera from the pen of Rossini, called "Jeanne d'Arc." A strictly private performance took place at the residence of the *maestro* in Paris, Alboni taking the part of the heroine.

Dr. Aegidi, Professor of International and Ecclesiastical Law in the University of Erlangen, has been appointed successor to Professor Wurm in the chair of history in the Gymnasium of Hamburg.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck and lady have arrived at Exning Lodge, near Newmarket, on Friday. The village bells, it is said welcomed him with a merry peal.

Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, has appointed the Hon. Luther S. Dixon, of Portage City, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, in place of the Hon. E. V. Whiton, deceased.

A curious suit has been decided in the Superior Court at Columbus, Ohio; Lucien N. Bowers having recovered $1,000 from Ira D. Preston and wife for "alienating the affections" of plaintiff's wife.

Mr. James W. Quiggle, just appointed United States Consul to Antwerp, is a Philadelphia lawyer, and formerly a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate.

There are now three Americans in the University of Cambridge, England. Two of them are Bostonians, and the third, Mr. Francis P. Corbin, is from Virginia.

The Rev. W. S. Smith, formerly of the Fourth-street Presbyterian Church, New-York City, has been installed pastor of the First Church in Guilford, Conn.

The Hon. Lynn Boyd, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, is lying at the point of death at his residence in Kentucky. His disease is diabetes.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, delivered the Oration before the order of Odd-Fellows, at St. Louis, on the 26th.

The Hon. John Letcher, in consequence of ill health, has relinquished the canvass in Virginia for the present.

Mgr. Noguerucla has been appointed Archbishop of Cuba.

Cooper's English Opera troupe is in Detroit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our latest advices, in regard to the high water in the Lower Mississippi, are of an alarming character. The numerous crevasses have resulted in the overflow of large tracts of the lower country, and the destruction of stock, crops, and improvements, to an almost incalculable amount. From Memphis down, the river is described as spreading like a sea, and the marks of desolation are everywhere visible. Scores of plantations and villages are either overflowed or rendered almost uninhabitable by the mold with which the surrounding moisture has covered every dwelling. The houses which are built on pillars, thus suffering the water to run freely beneath, are still occupied. Flat-boats are usually moored to such habitations, which serve the double purpose of stables for the cattle and quarters for the negroes who guard them.

Another liquor decision, in addition to the ruling of the full bench that rum-shops cannot be abated as common nuisances, is announced in the Massachusetts papers. The Boston *Traveller* says: "Judge Hoar, of the Supreme Court, with the concurrence of his associates, has decided that imprisonment for the non-payment of fine and costs, imposed for a violation of the liquor law, is no part of the sentence of imprisonment provided for in the statute, and has ordered a woman so held in the House of Correction at New-Bedford to be discharged."

The Buffalo *Commercial* has the following particulars of the fire at Niagara Falls: Three unoccupied buildings adjoining the Tremont House, together with that hotel, at Suspension Bridge, were burned. The Tremont House was owned and occupied by George Hostetter. The house and furniture destroyed were valued at $10,500, and the loss is a serious one to Mr. Hostetter, who loses his all. The hotel was but two years old, and was doing a good business.

The houses adjoining, one of which was set on fire, were owned by an Italian named Church, who formerly lived at Suspension Bridge, but now resides in this city. Their value was in the vicinity of $2 500. The circumstances attending the fire plainly indicated incendiarism.

M. Robert Kennicutt left Chicago last week on a journey overland to the North Pole. He is an ardent naturalist, and his object is the pursuit of his favorite science. His route is to Fort Garey, on the Red River of the North, and thence he will journey with the agents of the Hudson Bay Company. He will visit York factory, on the Hudson Bay, during the Summer, and returning to Fort Garey, will make a Winter trip on dog sledges to Great Slave Lake, reaching McKenzie's River in the Spring of 1860, with the whole of that year before him to pursue his explorations along the coast of the Polar Sea. He expects to return in 1861.

The Swiss journals speak of an archæological discovery that has lately been made at Basle-August. A peasant, while engaged in digging in a field, near the amphitheatre of the Augusta Rauracorum of the Romans, came upon the remains of a building, the walls of the chambers of which were covered with painted stucco, and the floors were in a good state of preservation. In one of the chambers was a fireplace. Handsome large iron clasps were also found, as well as brass utensils, all equally well preserved; and what is not the least curious, a glass vessel of considerable thickness, with charred grains of corn inside.

Few persons (says the Toronto *Leader*) whose attention has not been officially or otherwise specially directed to the subject, can form the least idea of the extent to which the robbery of Canadian letters is practiced in the United States. To such an extent is this robbery carried that it is very questionable whether every registered letter sent to the Western States is not opened; and all that contain money have it abstracted. Thus, the very system of registration designed as a protection to the letter-writing public, is turned against them by the letter-robber.

The Regents of the University of Michigan have determined upon the establishment of a State Law School. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is to be conferred upon those who shall pursue the full course of two years—pass an approved examination, and be recommended by the Law Faculty. That degree will also be conferred upon those who shall have attended other law schools for a period equal to one year of our course, or shall have practiced law one year under a license from the highest Court of general jurisdiction in any State. The school will go into operation on the 1st of October next.

The Rev. J. S. Harden, charged with the murder of his wife, was arraigned before the Oyer and Terminer of Warren County, N. J., and pleaded "Not Guilty." The indictment contains four counts, charging him with having administered poison to his wife at different times from the 1st to the 9th of March.

A fair is to be held in Charleston on the 10th May, for the purpose of securing additional aid for the monument of John C. Calhoun. The managers accumulated $30,000. They propose, should the proceeds of the approaching Fair warrant it, to commence the work immediately.

The contract for building the Illinois State Normal University has been awarded, and work is to be commenced immediately.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 29

Before Judge Betts.

JURISDICTION—INTERNAL COMMERCE.

John Poag et al. vs. *The steamboat McDonald. Newell Chamberlain* vs. *The same.*—An objection to the jurisdiction of the Court over the cause of action was raised and argued by the counsel in both the above cases preliminary to the hearing on the merits. No exception had been raised in the answers, or by other form of pleading to the competency of the Court to take cognizance of the causes, but it was mutually conceded between the counsel that the point should be deemed in issue on this hearing and be proceeded upon as if specially made by the pleadings.

The facts alleged in the libels which form the grounds of action are that Chamberlain was owner of the canal boat *S. K. Williams*, and Poag and others, including her owner, were common carriers by water, and had in their charge the lading and cargo of the boat, to be transported by them in that capacity, and that both the boat and her cargo received serious injuries through the culpable negligence and fault of the claimants, their officers and crew. That the steamboat *McDonald* was a tug-boat, employed in that capacity on the Hudson River, between Albany and New-York, in towing vessels for hire. On the 20th of July, 1858, the *S. K. Williams* was taken in tow at Albany by the tug, to be towed to New-York for the usual fare or compensation, and it is charged that in making the passage the steamer, by her mismanagement or culpable negligence, caused the *Williams* to strike upon a rock in the river by which a serious loss and injury was sustained by the tow and her cargo. The verity of these allegations is not brought under consideration. The claimants demand the dismissal of the libels for this reason—that the law is now settled by recent judgments of the United States Supreme Court, that the Federal Courts cannot take cognizance of actions in tort, or upon contracts of affreightment, in relation to the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise between different ports in the same State—these subjects belonging exclusively to the jurisdiction of the State tribunals. The reports published in the public papers of two cases decided in the Supreme Court at its last session give strong color to that position. (Allen vs. Newberry,) and Maguire vs. Card.) It is not intended now to seek to discriminate the principle presented in the facts upon which the present actions rest from the doctrines declared by the Supreme Court in those decisions, because, if there may be found any diversity therein, it will rather be the purpose of this inquiry to ascertain and conform to the *doctrines* promulgated by the Supreme Court, although the rulings may comprehend grounds outside the limits of the matters then directly in contestation before that Court. The books by no means fail in precedents of cases in which Courts establish rules of decision which are recognized and applied, in after instances, in governing rights not brought directly under consideration by the *allegata et probata* calling for the particular judgment rendered. The resolution of the special theorem propounded to the Court at the time may be expanded into conclusions probably logically consequent thereto, but still depending for support upon assumptions in respect to open questions of law, and not upon the foundation of any actual adjudications made on the specific points by authorized tribunals. The English and American Reports of all periods furnish numerous illustrations of this suggestion. Such declarations of law outside of the subject matter adjudged, particularly when proceeding from Courts of final resort, carry an influence with them equivalent in effect to positive authorities.

Whatever the rightful theory may be in respect to declarations and interpretations of rules of law made by the Supreme Court in relation to the jurisdiction of subordinate Federal Courts, I think the safe course with the inferior Court will always be to accept the plain assertions of the Supreme Court as the highest evidence of the fact of jurisdiction, and avoid all scrutiny into the justness of the conclusion, and much more into the consistency with any antecedent action in that high tribunal in making it. If then it is found that the Supreme Court has asserted in these decisions, or either of them, that this Court cannot take cognizance of actions for loss or damages to vessels or property incurred upon inland waters of any character lying within a particular State, because such subjects are exclusively of municipal and local jurisdiction, I shall not entertain any inquiry whether other rulings of the Court have been made—inconsistent with that doctrine, and more particularly I shall decline all consideration of the varying reasonings, if there be such, upon which the Court at the one time or the other may have motived its decisions. I must regard the latest assertion of the law governing the point made by the Court as the authoritative one.

What then do these latest decisions of the Supreme Court determine to be the limitations of admiralty jurisdiction in the United States Court with respect to transactions on waters wholly within the territorial boundaries of a particular State of the Union? This inquiry I hold is to be answered and governed by the rule declared for the time being, and irrespective of all prior usages or declarations by the same Court.

Allen vs. Newbury—the first of the above-cited cases—directly asserts these doctrines: (1) That a Court of Admiralty has no jurisdiction over an undertaking for the carriage and transportation of goods on the lakes or inland navigable waters of the United States from one port to another in the same State, although negligence and misfeasance in executing the undertaking be charged as a ground of action, and also although the vessel be on a voyage from one State to another. (2) That the Court has no jurisdiction in admiralty over a suit upon a contract of affreightment, carriage or transportation of property, between ports and places of the same State, but that such jurisdiction belongs to the Courts of the State exclusively.

The case above quoted is said by the Court, in a subsequent one, (Maguire vs. Card,) to have occurred within waters upon which the jurisdiction of the Court was regulated by the act of Congress of Feb. 26, 1845, (5 Stats. at Large, 726,) yet that the Court regarded the restriction of the jurisdiction by that statute only as declaratory of the law, and that the restriction existed independently of the statute, which decision, it must be presumed, imports that the limitation applies to tide waters, arms of the sea, &c., as is the *locus in quo* in the present actions, because no claim to an admiralty jurisdiction in any respect was exercised prior to that statute over lakes and navigable waters connecting them, unless the waters were subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

This last cited case, (Maguire vs. Card,) decided also in December Term, 1858, establishes this doctrine in respect to the jurisdiction of Admiralty Courts over waters within the territorial limits of a particular State; that it does not extend to contracts of any description entered into with a vessel engaged in the business of navigation and trade in the purely internal commerce of a State between ports and places of the same State. The vessel in that case was not a domestic one, and was employed in navigation and trade upon the Sacramento River, which lies wholly within the State of California, but is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and was thus, according to the usual acceptation, an arm of the sea. Still, though possessing that character, it is definitely pronounced by the Supreme Court that those waters are not within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the Court in respect to matters relating purely to the internal commerce of that State. This destitution of jurisdiction seems to be absolute and independent of the ownership of the vessel whether foreign or American. The transaction in Maguire vs. Card was upon tide waters, and in Allen vs. Newbury upon waters brought within the admiralty jurisdiction by the act of Congress of Feb. 26, 1845—but the judgment of the Court appears to be unequivocal that the jurisdiction in both cases stands upon the same principle, and is derived from and dependent upon the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with Indian tribes, and cannot be exercised in respect to purely internal navigation and trade, or transportation, carried on within the territorial limits of a particular State, whatever may be the cause of action or form of remedy.

The counsel for the libelants claim in these cases that the actions are substantially in tort, as the damage incurred was owing to the culpable management of the tug, and that the larger restriction of Admiralty jurisdiction in local waters, declared by those decisions of the Supreme Court, should be limited to matters of contract and not embrace those of tort. It must be observed that no such reserve or qualification of the doctrine is intimated by the Court, and further that in Allen vs. Newbury the libel states as the gravamen of the suit that the goods were shipped on board the vessel on Lake Michigan, to be delivered at Milwaukee, "and *that the master by reason of negligence* and the unskillful navigation of the vessel and her unseaworthiness, lost them in the course of the voyage." The loss was proved to have been caused by jettison. These allegations and the proof given under them presented a case of malfeasance and loss by fault of the master of the vessel, so that it authorized at law an action of trespass, or case against the owner for the injury and wrong, although the relationship between the parties in its incipiency sounded in contract. (Alexander vs. Green, 3 Hill, 1 S. C., 7 Hill, 574; Wells vs. Tucker, 4 Seld., 375; Wells vs. The Steam Navigation Company, 2 Comst., 204.)

The facts alleged in those libels before the Court accordingly constitute a cause of action which might be prosecuted in trespass or case at common law; and in the Admiralty, the culpable propelling of the *S. K. Williams* upon a wharf a rock, or other stationary object, would be a tortious collision equally as if the injury was inflicted by drawing her wrongfully against another moving object. The decision in Allen vs. Newbury, must therefore be accepted as determining that negligence or misconduct of the master of the steamer *Fashion*, in respect to the property of the libellants, in its carriage or transportation, causing its loss thereby, did not entitle the libellants to maintain an action in the Admiralty of contract or tort against the steamer, she being in waters not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, because she was employed in business of commerce and navigation between ports and places of the same State, and not between different States or territories, and in Maguire vs. Card it was determined that the Admiralty cannot take cognizance of any matter of contract or tort occurring upon tide waters between ports or places in any particular State and in relation to the purely internal commerce of the State, and which does not in any way affect trade or commerce in the other States.

I think the language of the Court in these judgments embraces every ground of action put forth in the libels in these two suits, and in submission to those opinions I shall decide, without respect to any anterior rulings of the Supreme Court upon kindred subjects, that this Court cannot take cognizance of these suits either upon the undertaking on the part of the tug or the tort feasance of her master and crew. The libels must therefore be dismissed, with costs to be taxed.

For libelants, Messrs. Platt, Girard & Buckley; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Roberts vs. *Whitney and Earle.*—This case was continued to day. The principal evidence introduced was the continuance of Mr. Whitney's examination. He testified in substance as follows: Mr. Ridell told us that the Theatre had cost by the 1st of November, $35 000 to $36,000, and was yet far from being finished. Earle and I went upto see Trimble about it and called upon him to furnish all the cost above $25 000, as he had agreed upon. He said he hadn't any money, and couldn't do it. He insisted, even after the accounts were shown him, that there must be some mistake, and that it did not cost so much, until at last I got angry and told him he was a d—d fool, and had not put in a cent, and had no right in the place at all.

Trimble wanted Webber to draw up the lease to Laura Keene in his name. I told him we should have it in our own names, and he said to Webber, "Where am I?" I said, "You're nowhere." There was some feeling shown all round at this time. After this, we settled down, and Trimble went on with the building, and agreed that the lease should be made as we wanted.

Cross-examination—Trimble superintended the building, and attended to it very faithfully. He was not to receive any compensation, further than his third of the profits, and if it cost more than $25,000 he was to raise the excess. Earle thought it might cost $30,000 to $40,000; but Trimble insisted that it would not. We never put this part of the contract in writing. We expected to have done so. Trimble wanted his share made out in his wife's name, and she was to have one-third of the *profits* not of the *property*.

The case is still on.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

THE POLICE CASES.

The People ex rel. John O'Gorman and 20 others vs. The Board of Police Commissioners.—The argument upon this motion for a peremptory *mandamus* was resumed at noon to-day, by Luman Sherwood, Esq., for the relators, and D. D. Field, Esq., for respondents.

Justice ROOSEVELT observed that the late decision of the Court of Appeals referred mainly to the points whether the Old Police had declined the offices conferred upon them by the Legislature, and that the Court of Appeals had decided that they had not; that their action under doubt of the actual state of the law was excusable under the circumstances. In this case, however, it was not a question of office, but of salary, and the Court doubted whether the writ of *mandamus* was the proper remedy under the circumstances.

Mr. Field stated that the affidavit of Mr. Bowen, the Treasurer, declared that they had paid out every dollar of the fund to policemen appointed before the decision of the Court of Appeals. He further stated that the Legislature, at their late session, had provided that no money shall be paid out of the fund except to the men already on the roll. He insisted that an act of the Legislature was necessary, as the officers *de facto* had been paid. When Judge Cowles was in office, he drew his salary, and Judge Davies was declared entitled to his seat. Could the Comptroller have been compelled by mandamus to pay the salary twice over?

Mr. Sherwood claimed that if the Board disputed the title of these men to office, he was entitled to a writ, giving a release of their old claims, and that the bad men should be duly summoned and disposed of.

Judge ROOSEVELT suggested a further difficulty as to the number of cases it was proposed to bring up. He would not consent, even if counsel did, to issue writs in three or four hundred cases. He would issue one, by consent, or, perhaps, two, to test the question involved, but would not subject the City to indefinite litigation. Due discretion must be exercised in the matter. He asked how many cases there were.

Mr. Field—About 600.

The Justice—That is intolerable. All the Judges are fully occupied. There is to be a perfect deluge, that is clear. We can't have it. I would suggest, now that the men are here, that if they go on too far, they will get into the Court of Appeals on a technical point, and get thrown—not to say that a slight change in the members of the Court might cause a complete reversal.

Mr. Field said he desired to explain that the Police Commissioners had at an early period done all which, under the action of the Board of Supervisors, lay in their power, to avert this difficulty. They had appointed two or three hundred members of the old force—those recommended by the Supervisors. Those were all they could appoint.

After some further discussion, it was arranged that a single alternative *mandamus* should be issued at present; in case Mr. Sherwood thought the circumstances required more, the matter should be further argued.

THE STEPHENS CASE.

The People vs. James Stephens.—In this action, John W. Ashmead, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, had prepared a bill of exceptions, numbering about three hundred, but occupying comparatively little space. To this "case," as proposed, the District Attorney offers thirty-six amendments, very voluminous, and occupying more space than all Mr. A.'s exceptions. To these, or many of them, he objects, more on account of the poverty of Stephens, which makes such a mass of printing a serious burden, than on any other ground. He doubted the constitutionality of a rule laying such a burden upon a man accused of a capital crime, though he did not propose to discuss that at present.

On one point, affecting the famous "anonymous letter," Mr. A. insisted that it was a vital question. He claimed that the defence had objected to the competency of the letter. This the prosecution denied, and the stenographic report stated that Mr. Cushing objected on the ground that it was not *at that time* proved that Mr. Cardwell had received it, and not for any other reason. Mr. Cushing claims that he objected on general grounds. The Judge thought he had not done so, and denied Mr. Ashmead's motion.

The defence offered to let the whole testimony be printed as part of the case, but the District Attorney declined on account of the expense to which it would put the prosecution.

It appeared that a witness had been asked by the prosecution how long he worked on a certain day or week. The witness could only tell by his book, and while the defence were willing that he should refresh his memory by it, they insisted that he should testify *from his memory, and not from the book.* The objection was overruled, but the prosecution did not immediately put the question, proceeding however to ask whether the witness had kept the book correctly, and could rely upon it, and finally repeated, substantially, the question objected to. The witness answered *from the book*. The objection was not renewed, but the defence claim that their former objection and exception apply.

While the lawyers were hard at work, a big brawny woman, without a bonnet, walked in, and standing with arms a-kimbo, in the middle of the room, created a sensation by demanding in a loud voice, "Wheer the Meer's office" was. The officer escorted the inquiring lady out of the room.

Mr. Ashmead stated that he intended to make the refusal of an attachment for the witness, Richard Stephens, a leading point. He should claim that on such a trial an attachment was a matter of constitutional right, and needed no support by affidavits.

The Judge sat until 4½ P. M., and disposed of thirty-three amendments. The last three seemed likely to occupy a long time in argument, and were therefore postponed by general consent.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

John G. Boker et al. vs. Greene C. Bronson.—This was an action against the defendant as Collector of the Port, to recover the amount of $1,292 40 additional duties and penalty imposed by him upon an importation of brandy, consigned to the plaintiff by the ship *Gustave*, from Rochelle. The plaintiffs claimed that the appraisement of the brandy was irregular. The appraiser's report was not forthcoming, and the evidence showed that the appraisers did not make personal inspection of the casks, but based their valuation upon samples, and there was no evidence to show that the samples ever came from the casks in question.

Judge NELSON charged the jury that the burden of proof of any irregularity in the appraisement was upon the plaintiff, and that the examination of one package in ten for the purposes of the appraisement was sufficient.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold and Mr. McKeon; for defendant, Mr. Hunt.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education. French is the language of the school and family. An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen: The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place.
The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector.

This School will be removed, on May 1, to No. 68 West 20th st.

Young gentlemen wishing to complete their preparation for College in the most effectual manner, will find at this institution every possible advantage. Circulars at the principal bookstores.

HOME INSTRUCTION.

A gentleman and lady, experienced teachers in this and several foreign countries, having retired on their farm, would be happy to educate a few small girls from 8 to 12 years of age with their own and only little daughter, as a family. English, French, German and Spanish spoken in the family; also, music and painting are their favorite branches. Address WM. B., Peekskill, or Mr. CRAYTEY, No. 26 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 81st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

PROFESSOR ANDREU'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

At Jamaica, L. I., will open on the first Monday in May. Circulars can be had at C. M. Saxton's bookstore, No. 25 Park-row, and H. Waters' music-store.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer Session of this School will commence on Wednesday, May 4 next.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 18th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to collegiate instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 23 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Misses, 9 miles from New-York. Communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad; fare only 25 cents. The Spring quarter of this school will commence on Monday, May 2. Accommodations ample, dormitories large. For circulars, containing terms and other particulars, apply by letter to the Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 66 William-st., SARAH K. ROBERTS, Flushing, L. I. Reference—Ellwood Walter, Thomas W. Pearsall, Wm. F. Mott, Wm. Hurry, Joseph Lawrence.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat Mattano, Beekman-st., at 8, 1 and 4 daily, or an interview may be had with Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal, from 11 to 3, during this week, at No. 46 West Washington place.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDing School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer Session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 79 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 57 Greene-st., Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 6 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

P. S.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON can be consulted for three days, at the aforesaid place, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to E. Lane & Co., Stationers, No 69 Wall st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE "CONNECTICUT" vs. THE "HUDSON" FOR SCHOOLS.—Try E. W. BECKWITH'S Boys' Boarding School, near Middletown, Conn., whose accommodations are superior, and reasonable in price. Circulars and the Principal this week at No. 499 Broadway, front room, second floor. Fast boys need not apply, nor those seeking a CHEAP School.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $2; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th st. Classics, Mathematics, all the branches of a complete education, under the charge of 15 competent teachers. German and Spanish languages besides the French, which is the language of the school. Vacation from July 1 to Sept. 15.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN.—Madame NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that she is about to remove, on May 1, from No. 55 Baltic st. to No. 184 Clinton, corner of the same street. The superior accommodations will enable her to receive more pupils.

A GENTLEMAN AT PRESENT ON A VISIT to this City is willing to give lessons in the Persian and Russian languages, which he acquired the knowledge of during twelve years' residence in the East, and in the north of Europe. Address J. G., at Mrs. Morrison's, No. 44 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 66 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The Twenty-fourth semi-annual session of the Reading Institute will commence May 4. The Principal can be seen at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, from 10 to 12 A. M., until the 3d of May.
D. SANFORD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 188 Water st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 30th st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 2. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal, J. BENEDICT.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE WILL be removed to Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., on the first of May. Next term opens April 25. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 141 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. GRAY, Jr., No. 1,017 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals,) opens the closing term of its sixteenth academic year on MONDAY, April 18, 1859.

Location is accessible from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Pupils of all ages and degrees of progress admitted (by the quarter) at any time to the departments and classes for which they are prepared, are charged only from the day of entering, and thoroughly fitted for business or any American college. Various classes in Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Book-keeping, higher Mathematics, and all other branches of youthful study, receive daily instruction from ten accomplished Assistants, of experience in teaching, the Principals devoting their whole time to the supervision, instruction and care of their pupils. The department of little boys, which is especially attractive, is under the immediate guidance of one of the Principals.

Parents not acquainted with this institution are referred to the following, among a hundred others, of its present well-known patrons:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.
Rev. Charles Fletcher.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer.
A. N. Gunn, M. D.
Joseph Worster, M. D.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.
Julius Frankel, M. D.
Henry V. Poor, Esq.
Lieut. Michler, U. S. N.
Fred. L. Talcott, Esq.
E. V. Haughwout, Esq.
John H. Abeel, Esq.
Frank Hollins, Esq.
Rufus S. King, Esq.
Courtlandt Palmer, Esq.
Henry Stokes, Esq.
J. O. Fowler, Esq.
F. H. Jenks, Esq.
G. Hessenberg, Esq.
Robert Sears, Esq.
Chas. A. Whitney, Esq.
Chas. L. Vose, Esq.
E. Beadleston, Esq.
H. M. Valentine, Esq.
E. O. Lamson, Esq.
Samuel Perry, Esq.
Mathias Clark, Esq.
Jeremiah Lambert, Esq.
Frederick Berley, Esq.
G. B. Hartson, Esq.
M. Natison, Esq.
Geo. W. Brainerd, Esq.
C. S. Benson, Esq.
J. M. Tilford, Esq.
J. S. Conover, Esq.
A. M. Chace, Esq.
J. B. Cornell, Esq.
Justus E. Earle, Esq.
Stephen Philbin, Esq.
W. A. Cummings, Esq.
S. M. Beard, Esq., Brook'n.
B. H. Howell, Esq., Brk'n.
Ed. Geles, Esq., Jer. City.
M. R. Case, Esq., Jer. City.
F. A. Gerhard, Esq., H'bkn.
John Hofer, Esq., Hoboken.
P. A. Baldwin, Esq.
P. J. Monroe, Esq.
Wm. F. Van Wagner, Esq.
Theodore Hyatt, Esq.
Robert Craighead, Esq.
John Gray, Esq.
Thomas Crane, Esq.
N. D. Herder, Esq.
P. H. Titus, Esq.
John Castree, Esq.
Denis Julien, Esq.
John S. Hiltyer, Esq.
Chas. Bliven, Esq.
R. Clearwater, Esq.
J. T. Wilson, Esq.
T. J. Townsend, Esq.
Henry Butler, Esq.
Melancthon Burr, Esq.
K. Cuillard, Esq.
Capt. Eli Hunt.
Christopher Groyer, Esq.
Wm. N. McIntire, Esq.
J. Van Nostrand, Esq.
David Quackenbush, Esq.
Henry R. Prall, Esq.
Jas. L. Price, Esq.
P. J. Ronk, Esq.
E. H. Scudder, Esq.
Gershom Cohen, Esq.
T. G. Arnold, Esq.
&c., &c.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY—BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, is removed from Tarrytown, N. Y., where it has been for more than three years successfully established, to Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., where it will open for the Summer Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of May.

Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. T. J. Crowen, No. 699; Delisser & Procter, No. 508; Roe Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway. Also, of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No 3 Park-row, and No. 3 Ann-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. Shaw refers, by permission, to the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Sing Sing; the Rev. Dr. Bedell, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Brooklyn; and to W. Wheeler De Forest, Esq., Robert B. Minturn, Esq., and Willard Parker, M. D., New-York City.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."
346 Broadway, N. Y.
609 Chesnut st., Phila.

Schools supplied with competent teachers for any department, and Parents with circulars of the best schools. References—Faculty Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Dr. Lowell Mason, *et al.*
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 5, 1859.

From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.

It is under the direction of two principals, Messrs. Hazeltine & Fowler, devoted, able and right men. The buildings are spacious, the playgrounds shaded and ample, and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. * * * In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.

For catalogues apply at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals.
C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EDUCATED MAN, WHO IS an experienced teacher, would take charge of one or more pupils wishing to study the Greek, Latin, German or French languages, or the English branches; board in any neat and Christian family, in or out of the City, taken as pay. Address, for interview, LABEE, at St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, New-York.

SING SING, (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 3.

THE ARABIC AND HEBREW LANGUAGES taught by a pupil of the Oriental Freytag, of Bonn. Address ORIENT, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 122 Madison-av., one door below 32d st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SHELF AND HEAVY
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 200 BROADWAY,
NEARLY OPPOSITE DEY-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1858.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS.
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half oval, and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Pern. Stitts and B B H.
Horse Nails Rods, T V F and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.

The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 203 Broadway. Glass Ring and other Rods at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 203 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—All kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c. for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers, O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st. And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

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AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
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GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
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BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
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Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
R. S. LANSING & CO., No. 73 Broadway.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
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Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDITORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office No. 88 Wall-st. March 18, 1859, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has been subscribed by only a portion of the parties whose signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated thereby; and

Whereas, It is important to determine at an early day whether such primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or can not be consummated; therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the Tenth Article of said Agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and of all parties to subscribe to said Agreement of Dec 15, 1858, or any of its counterparts, shall cease and terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said Tenth Article thereof.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has then been subscribed by the parties essential to give effect to, and to consummate its primary and main purposes as therein declared.

Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions, in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, unitedly and earnestly, make all fair and honorable efforts to procure, before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the signatures of parties necessary to consummate and carry into effect the primary and main purposes of said Agreement, believing, as they do, that the consummation of said purposes, as therein declared, is essential to secure and protect the interests of all the Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgages on the corporate property and franchises of that Company.

For further and additional information, apply at the offices of the Company, at Cincinnati, and No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.—Dated, March 18, 1859. (Signed.)
mh23-2aw6wW&S* WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chair'n.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

GEORGE T. PLUME,
WILLIAM MONTROSS,
WILLIAM M. PECK,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST,
N. W. BURTIS,
JAS. MONTGOMERY, JR.,
J. D. W. BOOK,
J. T. WILSON,
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JOHN J. WALLIS,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
JAMES C. BELL,
L. UNDERHILL,
ISAAC M. MILBANK,
A. H. WALLIS,
JAMES DEMAREST,
M. S. WICKWARE,
R. C. CROCHERON,
ISAAC LABAGH,
MAHLON VAIL,
SAMUEL WESTCOTT,
WILLIAM H. MORRELL,
A. G. CRANE,
JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK A. COE.

New-York, March 16, 1859. mh18-1aw6wF*

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILBY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner 1st av. and 111th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, May 2 next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and remain open until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 28th inst., until after the election. By order of the Board.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the so called Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to meet on SATURDAY, April 30, at No. 76 Beaver-st., at 1 P. M.

CHARLES LULING,
WM. SCHALL,
L. H. MEYER,
} Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription for One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of the Capital Stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on MONDAY, May 2, and kept open for thirty days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed. Dividend on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. NAIL, Cashier.

$1.500 WANTED.—THE ABOVE AMOUNT wanted for a second mortgage on first-class property up town, worth more than twice the amount. Title perfect, the search having been brought down to within a few weeks, at which time the first mortgage was renewed. Address D. E. G., Box 123 *Times* Office.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—APRIL 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, are requested to present their Interest Warrants due in New-York on the 1st day of May, 1859, to FRANK S. BOND, at No. 21 Nassau-st.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.
CINCINNATI, April 26, 1859.

INTEREST.—OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, April 27, 1859.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at this office on and after Monday, 2d proximo. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d proximo.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds and bonds of 1867, will be paid at the Treasurer's office corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Monday, May 2.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES on improved property in sums to suit applicants. Brokers need not apply. Address Box No. 1,996 Post-office.

$9,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, $9,000 for a term of years; Brooklyn city property preferred. Apply to WILLIAM G. STERLING, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MORTGAGE $2,300—FOR SALE.—SEVEN per cent. interest, one year to run, secured on up-town lots valued at double the amount. Bondsman first-class. No Broker need apply. Address Box No. 1,506 Post-Office.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No 43 Wall st., Jauncey court.

F. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

$5,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN on bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 3,699 Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 16 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. (3½) on the present capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, payable to the shareholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking-house, on or after the 2d day of May next.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 29th ult., it was resolved to increase the capital stock—by additional subscriptions—to the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($500,000,) being an addition of 14,720 shares, of $12 50-100 each.

The books of subscription will be open at the Bank on the 2d day of May next, when stockholders may subscribe for the increased capital in proportion to the shares then held by them respectively. This privilege will be extended to the 20th day of May next, at which time the shares remaining unsubscribed for will be divided among such stockholders as may have applied for more than their proportions, and if any remain, after such division, then the residue may be taken by other parties, at not less than par.

Payments on the subscribed stock will be required as follows, to wit:

Sixteen per cent., or $2 per share at the time of subscribing.

Twenty eight per cent., or $3 50-100 per share each, on the first days of July, August and September next, respectively, together with interest on the same, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the first day of May next to the date of payment.

Subscribers may pay the whole of their respective installments at any time previous to these dates, in which case interest will be added only to the day of payment.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant, to the 2d day of May prox. By order of the Board
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
BROKER AND BANKER,
No. 4 Broad-st.,

Offers at private sale the following Stocks and Bonds:

STOCKS.
Chatham Bank.
City Bank of Racine, Wis.
Hanover Bank.
Nassau Bank.
North River Bank.
St. Nicholas Bank.
Bank of Sing Sing.
Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
Farmers' & Citizens' Bank.
Adriatic Ins.
Arctic Ins.
Atlantic Scrip, 1858 & 1859.
Empire City Ins.
East River Ins.
Grocers' Ins.
Gallatin Ins.
Great Western Ins.
Humboldt Ins.
Home Ins.
Lenox Ins.
Long Island Ins.
Mercantile Ins.
North River Ins.
Harmony Ins.
Excelsior Ins.
Beekman Ins.
Brevoort Ins.
Gebhard Ins.
Greenwich Ins.
Jersey City Ins.

STOCKS.
Knickerbocker Life Ins.
Security Ins.
N. Y. & Virginia S. S. Co.
U. S. Steam Sugar Refining.
Kerosene Gas-light.
American Express Co.
Wells, Fargo Express Co.
London, New-York & Newfoundland Teleg'h Co.
Whitehall and Saratoga R.
Treverton Coal & R. Co.
Waterbury Mining Co.

BONDS.
Berlin City (Wis.) 8 per ct.
Chi., St. P. & Fon du Lac R. (L. G.)
Chi., St. P. & Fon du Lac R. 1st mort.
LaCrosse & Mil. R. Farm mort.
LaCrosse & Mil. R. 2d mort.
N. Y. & N. Haven R. 1st mort.
Second-av. R. 1st mort.
Terre Haute & Alton R. 10s.
Scioto & Hocking Valley R. 1st mort.
Great Western Coal & Transportation Co.
Henry Co. (Iowa) 8 per ct.

Also, many other desirable Securities suitable for permanent and profitable investment.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—NEW YORK, April 29, 1859.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE MEMPHIS and Charleston Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid on and after Monday, May 2, at the Bank of America.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-STREET.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.........................$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
MAURICE HILGER,
MICHAEL LIENAU,
RICHARD HARDT,
C. BREUSING,
HENRY BALL,
EDWARD BECH,
C. POPPENHUSEN,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
CLEMENT HEERDT,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,
WM. LOESCHIGK,
RICHARD M. HOE,
CH. F. DAMSMANN,
PETER S. MARCH,
JOHN F. SCHEPELER,
HERMAN MARCUSE,
FRANCIS BOLTING,
JACQUES SCHIEB,
CALEB BARSTOW,
GEO. F. THOMAE,
WILLIAM SCHALL,
ANTHONY SCHEITLIN,
PETER MURRAY,
E. KAUPE,
JOHN H. ABEEL,
WM. H. SMITH,
JOHN CHETWOOD,
HENRY G. BILSHEMIUS,
HENRY BECKER,
E. H. C. DOHRMANN,
CHAS. R. CORNWELL,
REUBEN W. HOWES,
MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
GEO. J. BYRD,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
DIEDERICH WESTFALL,
RUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing March 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 8 and 11:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M., and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN, 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAY!
Clipper of SATURDAY, May 7,
The favorite first-class clipper-ship
WEB-FOOT, HEDGE, Master,

is receiving her cargo at pier No. 21 East River, and will be dispatched promptly as above on her
THIRD VOYAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The WEB-FOOT is well-known for short passages—made the run out to San Francisco in 116 and 119 days—made the famous passage from Calcutta to New-York in 85 days.

Never damages any cargo.
Is of small capacity.
Will fill before her advertised day.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
VANDERBILT, Capt. LEFEVRE | ARIEL, Capt. JONES.
OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. TINKER. | NORTH STAR.

Will form a FORTNIGHTLY line between New-York, Southampton and Havre, under MAIL CONTRACT, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
ARIEL	Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
OCEAN QUEEN	Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT	Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22
ARIEL	Saturday, June 18	Wednesday, July 6
OCEAN QUEEN	Saturday, July 2	Wednesday, July 20
VANDERBILT	Saturday, July 16	Wednesday, Aug. 3

These steamships have water-tight compartments.

Carry able surgeons.

PRICE OF PASSAGE—(EITHER WAY THE SAME)—Per VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d cabin, $60. Per ARIEL—1st Cabin, $90; 2d Cabin $50. Per OCEAN QUEEN—1st cabin, $100 and $80; second cabin, $50.

CERTIFICATES issued of passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin Passage..............$15 | Deck Passage..............$6

The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The splendid steamer MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, May 1.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Sailing regularly on advertised days—Clipper of Saturday, April 30—the A 1 extreme clipper ship CHERUBIM, Thomas B. Skinner, Commander is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.

This superb Baltimore clipper-ship shows by her log the following passages and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool, 13 days; from London to Callao, 78 days; from Callao to Cork, 80 days—sailing in company with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas* beating her on both passages; passage from Melbourne to Callao, 32 days, said to be the shortest on record. She made 2,200 miles in seven successive days, and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers may rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at lowest rates. For balance of freight, apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st. (Tontine Building.)
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.

FOR THE SOUTH.
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 30, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $23; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $4; PETERSBURGH AND RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13, North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 31 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 18 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3.45 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Commencing on SATURDAY, April 2, 1859. The new and splendid steamer METAMORA will leave Pier from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

THE STEAMBOAT AURORA, CAPT. ANNING SMITH, will ply every day between New York and Peekskill, leaving the foot of Jay-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. and Peekskill at 3 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st. and intermediate landings.

OPPOSITION—FARE REDUCED TO ALBANY—Merchants' line from Robinson-st. pier daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. On SUNDAYS will make usual landings at 50 cents fare.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not ser.)—JOHN B. DUNHAM, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRIFFEN and ELIZABETH, his wife, Egbert Scudder and Mary M., his wife, William S. Guinness, Assignee of Charles Griffen and Egbert Scudder, composing the firm of Griffen & Scudder, for the benefit of creditors, and John A. Clussman, Defendants.—To the Defendant Charles Griffen: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 29 Wall-st., in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1859.
DAVID J. CHATFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1859.
ap23-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARIA J. McCORMICK, Plaintiff, vs. SETH WOODWARD, MARY ANN WOODWARD, his wife, JOHN A. RUSSELL and CHARLES HEIOHOFF, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was, on the 18th of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 11, 1859. ROBERT SENNER,
ap29-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A. T. BURNLEY against WILLIAM HOGE, WILLIAM R. HALLETT and WILLIAM M. BURGOYNE.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 31, 1859. E. SPROUT, Plaintiff's Att'y,
No. 63 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the County Clerk's Office in the County of Kings and State of New-York the 24th day of March, 1859. mh26-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—DAVID REA and HUGH S. POLLOCK against JOHN LEVI.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No 187 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 13th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, March 23, 1859.
ap9-law6wS* ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Pl'tff's Att'y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN VAN VLECK, of the City of New York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published Ap'l 23, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Henry Hilton, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall, in the City of New York, on the eighth day of July, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
ap23-law10wS* E. MORE, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 356 Fulton-st., Halsey's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1858.
MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
n26-law6m8* Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
d18-2aw6mS&W. Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.
ADAM SAUNDERS,
JOHN SAUNDERS,
} Executors.
f12-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 55 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh12-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CENTRAL PARK UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that the said assessments are expected to be paid on or before May 5, 1859, with 7 per cent. interest from Feb. 5, 1856, the date of confirmation by the Supreme Court; and unless said assessments are paid by May 5 next, the assessment list will be sent to the Clerk of Arrears, when INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT THE RATE OF TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM from the date of confirmation. The property assessed is embraced in the following limits, viz.: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded and described as follows: that is to say, on the north by the centre line of the blocks between 116th and 117th sts.; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between 41st and 42d sts.; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between 2d and 3d avs.; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between 10th and 11th avs.; and also all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., between 116th and 120th sts.; and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and Broadway, between 33d and 42d sts., as laid out on the map of the Commissioners, on file in this office.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Collector of Assessments.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 2 City Hall, basement.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1859.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for a site to consist of two lots adjoining each other for a Station-house for the Twenty-second Precinct Police, to be located within limits bounded by 8th and 9th avs. and 45th and 57th sts.

Each proposition must state the precise location, size and terms. A clear title will be required, for which payment will be made on delivery of the deed or deeds to the Comptroller. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved to the Corporation. ROBERT T. HAWS,
Comptroller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbidden, under the penalties of the law, against purchasing sewing machines of Whitney & Lyon, or their agents, as their license from me is this day revoked.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1859. E. HOWE, JR.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.

Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.

All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY.
GAY & WEST.